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Timilty Case Jury Returns; Queen Visited Roosevelts; British Coal Decline Halts

The World's Day—June 23, 1943

New England: Timilty Case Jurors Reassembled

Suffolk County Grand Jury began deliberations today on "certain matters" presented by the Attorney General's office. [Page 2.]

Housewives today were urged to "spread out" use of their K, L, M, and N red stamps, all of which expire next Wednesday, in order to avoid a last-minute rush at retail stores. Nothing is to be gained in waiting, said the OPA, which also stated that validity dates of July stamps will be announced soon.

Minors 16 and 17 years of age will be permitted to drive tractors on Massachusetts farms this summer the State Department of Labor and Industries notified Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, today.

Washington: Queen Wilhelmina Visits Hyde Park

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands spent last Sunday with President and Mrs. Roosevelt at their Hyde Park, N. Y., home, the White House announced. There was no reason for believing the visit of the Queen was anything more than social, White House officials declared. Accompanying the Queen—who has now returned to Canada—were Eelco Van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, and George Van Tets, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary.

Unless the Government acts to relieve manpower, material and supply problems, the entire laundry industry faces collapse within six months, national laundry and linen supply associations said.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of John C. Page as Commissioner of the Interior Department's Reclamation Bureau.

Restrictions on the President's authority to say where emergency funds allocated to his office may be spent, are removed by vote of a House and Senate Joint Committee.

Harold L. Ickes suspended an order freezing soft coal in transit on the nation's railroads. The freeze, originally ordered April 30 and reinstated last Monday, was intended to insure that coal could be channeled into essential war plants instead of going to non-essential users.

Legislation limiting to $500,000,000 a year Government payments to force down food prices was thrown into the congressional battle over subsidies. The Senate Banking Committee, after a two-hour session behind closed doors, approved by a voice vote a revised version of an amendment by Senator Taft (R) of Ohio which would have set a $250,000,000 ceiling on subsidy payments to offset decreases in retail food prices.

The American Newspaper Guild appealed for the restoration of funds for the domestic operations of Elmer Davis' Office of War Information as a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee started hearings on the $2,800,000,000 House-approved war agencies bill.

The Navy's contract with the Standard Oil Company of California for development of Elk Hills, Calif., petroleum reserve "went beyond agreements involved in the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills oil scandal of the Harding administration," in the opinion of Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell. The Navy Department, however, insisted the contract was in the public interest.

The average American's income is now about 1.8 times what it was in the middle of 1940, the Office of War Information reports, and urges the use of extra money to pay debts, taxes, and buy War Bonds.

In Europe: British Coal Output Decline Halted

Decline in British coal production, which has been continual since the beginning of the war, has been halted now, Fuel Minister Major Gwilym Lloyd George told the House of Commons.

Premier Joseph Stalin's book, "The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union," has just come off the presses in its third edition of 5,000,000 copies. The new edition includes all the Premier's speeches since the previous publication.

The Riom trials, at which high French officials were tried for treason and war guilt, are definitely ended, and a new decree would be required to revive them, according to a report from Bern.

Plan for removal of a large number of children from Greece to Great Britain has been abandoned because of refusal of the Italian Government to give consent, nor would the Italians guarantee safe conduct for the children to sail to Egypt, the British House of Commons was told.

War risk insurance rates on shipping have been reduced considerably in England, reflecting the substantial improvement in the war at sea in Allied favor.

Eire's general election was one of the most peaceful in its history, an estimated 60 per cent of the voters turning out for the occasion. Results will not be known for a day or two because of the slowness of the tabulating system.

A Turkish military mission, headed by Colonel General Toydemir, has left for Germany to visit the war fronts, the Berlin Radio says, quoting a dispatch from Ankara.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco will send an official representative with the rank of minister to Algeria to watch over Spanish interests, the London Daily Mirror reports from Lisbon.

National: Plant Shutdown Blamed on OPA Curb

Shutdown of the Corn Products Refining Company's plant at Pekin, Ill., said to be the world's largest starch manufacturing plant, is due to restrictive OPA regulations. Those in charge made it clear they had been harassed by the same problems as the livestock and packing industries. A large part of the plant's output is used in vital war manufacturing.

Canada: Wheat Acreage Cut Due to Surpluses

Canada has reduced its wheat acreage because of surpluses, increased its feed grain production, put all meat products under absolute government control, and produced dairy products for itself, and Great Britain, James G. Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture told the Midwest Farm Bureau Conference at Chicago.

A Congressional delegation of four United States Senators and four members of the House of Representatives will arrive in Ottawa on June 25 to attend sessions of the Dominion of Canada Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

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Weather Predictions

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:38 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 9:25 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:38 a. m.

Greenwich House In Fund Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Greenwich House, at 27 Barrow Street, one of the most active of the social work institutions in the country, faces closing for lack of funds to carry on, it was announced today. The settlement, founded by Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch in 1902, owes $17,000, which a village citizens committee has been named to raise.

Greenwich House has about 1,500 children on its rolls and costs about $100,000 a year operating expenses. Half of this money comes from persons who use its facilities; the other half from friends. It failed to balance its budget last year, and today, under the impact of the war, the deficit has been increasing month by month.

The settlement project includes a nursery and school for children from the age of two years and a child-care group especially for the children of working mothers. It has a summer camp to which it sends about 700 children each year at a nominal cost.

East Boston Airport Site Held as Ideal

Both airline officials and Army engineers declare abandonment 'nothing short of a crime.'

Air line officials and Army engineers today termed the General Edward L. Logan Airport at East Boston "ideally situated for development of a modern air terminal," and said that abandonment of the site in favor of any other location near by in Massachusetts would have been "nothing short of a crime."

Under an act adopted by the recent State Legislature a bond issue of $4,750,000 was approved for expansion of the airport in accordance with the recommendations made by Governor Saltonstall in his inaugural address. At the same time the Legislature voted to change the name of the field from "Commonwealth Airport" to the "General Edward L. Logan Airport."

The opinions of the aeronautic authorities that the East Boston location was ideal for the development of Boston's major airfield were expressed at a meeting called this morning by Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works.

Truth Sought

Purpose of the meeting, Commissioner MacDonald said, was to ascertain if there was any truth in assertions made during the legislative debate on the airport bill that the East Boston location was not suitable for further development.

"The East Boston airport has been studied by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Army Engineers, the Massachusetts Aeronautic Commission, and the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, and at no time has any of these responsible agencies ever suggested that this airport could not be developed into a major first-class airport," the Commissioner said. "Yet it was so stated in debate at the recent session of the legislature," he asserted.

Scoffing at the idea of abandoning the East Boston site, Hervey F. Law, regional head of the airport committee of the CAA, said "There is no reason why this airport should not be developed in an economical manner. As drawn up in the master plan, it will definitely give Boston a splendid airport."

Admirably Located

W. Nelson Bump, New England Traffic Manager of American Airlines, told Commissioner MacDonald that "from the standpoint of air traffic the East Boston field is admirably located."

Declaring that no other major airport in the country can compare with East Boston for accessibility, Chandler Hovey, chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, said that the present field is the logical place for any development.

E. J. Splaine, Chief Engineer of Northeast Airlines, warmly approved the present location but urged that three 7,000-foot runways be constructed, rather than the four 5,000-foot runways tentatively planned. He said that 5,000-foot runways would be adequate only for planes now in actual opera-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

End of Coal Strike Brings New Issues; British Mass Raiders Blast Mülheim; Manpower Officials Study Race Riots

Hiring practices in war plants canvassed in search for solution; Upgrading difficult.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Manpower officials here are studying race riots in Detroit, Los Angeles, and other war industry centers closely to see if they could have been avoided by better employment practices.

The War Manpower Commission is indirectly concerned in the riots because they are largely the result of the wartime manpower pinch, now reaching its tightest point. Racial prejudices, dormant when members of minority races are kept in unskilled, low-paying jobs, flare up more violently when a manpower shortage makes up-grading, higher pay and larger numbers of workers necessary.

Although some observers are inclined to blame the present outbreak of riots on "fifth column" activity, manpower officials point out that such enemy action would have no effect if it did not have a fertile field of race prejudice to grow in.

Both Mexicans and Negroes have been involved in racial disturbances thus far. Both have been hired in war pursuits in increasing numbers at the advice of the War Manpower Commission.

Negro Workers Increase

Figures released this week by the WMC showed a slow but steady increase in the use of Negro workers in war plants throughout the country. In the southwestern and Pacific Coast states 6,000 Mexicans are being brought into this country for work as railway track laborers under an arrangement similar to one covering agricultural labor last summer.

Nationally, Negroes make up 10 per cent of the population and about 7 per cent of the workers in war industries, but the picture is so different in varying localities that it is hard to generalize on the effect of their increased employment and up-grading.

Detroit, for instance, though a northern city, has a large number of southern whites brought in by the automobile industry who would be ready to quarrel with a Negro at the least provocation, while Baltimore, a border city between the North and South, has what the War Manpower Commission calls a "remarkable" record in easing Negroes into jobs traditionally held by whites.

War manpower officials explained today how Baltimore increased Negro employment 85 per cent in eight months in an atmosphere traditionally hostile.

Procedure in Baltimore

War Manpower Commission authorities there did not try to break down age-old prejudices overnight, they said, but they did point out to both employers and labor unions that Baltimore was pledged to produce war materials and in the city were unused men and women needed to make those munitions.

In Baltimore the War Manpower Commission has "neither

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Wide World

Hellenic Commandos

Christodoulos Tsigantes (left), commanding officer of the "Sacred Brigade," is shown with an airman member. Known as the "Chief," he has been operating with his force in North Africa.

RAF guided to target by flames at Krefeld—New damaging blows struck at Italy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Another important German industrial center in the Ruhr—the steel town of Mülheim, seven miles west of Essen—has been blasted by RAF mass raiders. Other points in the Ruhr also appear to have been bombed.

These latest operations brought the aerial offensive against Northern Europe to a new peak of sustained intensity. Even the Germans themselves used the word "heavy" in officially describing the damage caused by the great British block-buster bombs. In flying to and from their targets, RAF pilots were guided by the light of great fires still burning in Krefeld, bombed 24 hours earlier.

Thirty-five bombers failed to return to their bases.

While the cumulative effect of bombings such as this on German war industry is likely to be one of the decisive factors of the whole war, the tactical success or failure of the current round-the-clock offensive will, in all probability, be measured by the continuing effectiveness of the German defenses.

For, as has been pointed out by General Eaker and others recently, these mass raids are designed not only to smash Germany's productive capacity and interior transport system, but to deplete German fighter strength and negative antiaircraft batteries. Therefore, if succeeding mass attacks can be carried out with steadily declining losses, it will indicate German defenses are being definitely overcome and that the day when Allied airmen will enjoy an absolutely free and irresistible hand over Germany is drawing near.

Thus far, however, there have been no such indications.

In addition to the 35 bombers that failed to return from Mülheim, the RAF lost 44 in the June 21 raid on Krefeld, and the American Air Force had to cross 20 Flying Fortresses off the books after yesterday's daylight assaults on

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Wage concessions won by miners, minus the $2-a-day raise in Lewis's demands.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—A whole crop of new problems rose in the wake of John L. Lewis's decision to call off the coal strike until next Oct. 31.

None of the new problems are as acute as the strike itself. But in the long run their effect may be almost as important.

Back-to-work orders went out today insuring full resumption of coal operation tomorrow or Friday.

Pennsylvania's 80,000 anthracite miners are not directly included in the new agreement, but are expected to go to work shortly with a wage increase as a result of joint wage negotiations in New York.

End of the strike saved the drive of the War Production Board, under Donald M. Nelson, to get 1,000,000 more tons of steel every three months through a labor-management production drive.

Main Points Involved

Results of the strike, as seen here:

1. Government operation of the mines, perhaps to Oct. 31.
2. Loss of coal in total of three stoppages, lasting eight days, at 2,000,000 tons a day: 16,000,000 tons.
3. Expected Roosevelt veto of the Smith-Connally antistrike bill.
4. Miners fail to get $2-a-day wage increase.
5. Miners, however, get wage concessions, and will make portal-to-portal issue basis of court action.
6. National War Labor Board is left battered but unbowed, in contest with Mr. Lewis
7. Cost-of-living, anti-inflation fight becomes more acute.
8. Labor morale affected adversely.
9. Antilabor sentiment strengthened over nation and in armed forces, with repercussions lasting a generation.

Vacation Benefits

Outstanding fact on the wage side is that John L. Lewis for all his blustering, direct-action tactics, has failed to get the $2-a-day increase which was his original goal.

As a qualification of that, however, and perhaps in the long run just as important, Mr. Lewis has got substantial wage and vacation benefits granted by the NWLB, and two bargaining advantages which may be of major importance.

The first is that the Government has apparently agreed to run the mines, at least until Oct. 31, or until the miners and operators reach some accord.

Whether the Administration has actually accepted the Lewis peace condition for Government operation until Oct. 31 is uncertain and the situation is ambiguous, it is

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Russia and Second Front; Nazis Forced to Wait Blow

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By Charles E. Gratke
A Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor in Britain after an extended tour of Sweden with a selected group of American journalists

The revival of "second front" pressure in the special Russian communiqué issued yesterday on the second anniversary of the opening of the Russo-German war, is so pointed and so obviously intended for some purpose as to require the most earnest consideration in Anglo-American quarters.

It must be taken for granted that it is written against a background of factual knowledge of Anglo-American plans. Joseph Stalin has been informed most meticulously of the decisions reached both at Casablanca and also at the more recent staff conferences in Washington. It isn't as though the Russians were in the dark about what is going to be done in the west. They know.

The immediate conclusion which leaps to mind, therefore, is either that there is no "second front" (as Russians understand that term) planned, or that Moscow wants the Germans to believe that there is no "second front."

Certainly unless the references to what has long since been a touchy subject in both London and Washington are intended exclusively to muddy the waters and thus deceive the enemy they must be assumed to indicate that the Anglo-American staff discussions have resulted in a war plan which does not involve any major assault on the continent of Europe this year.

Russian Commentaries

The prominence given the "second front" subject in yesterday's communiqué is all the more noticeable in comparison with the two most recent official Russian commentaries on the war. On Feb. 22 of this year, when the Red Army was in the throes of its winter counteroffensive and the Anglo-American landing in Africa was still of highly doubtful success, Mr. Stalin issued an order of the day to his armies in which he said:

"In view of the absence of a second front in Europe the Red Army alone is bearing the whole weight of the war."

Then came a quick succession of

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

LONDON, June 23—Why hasn't Germany launched a major offensive against Russia? This question is in sharp focus as the Wehrmacht this week passed up the second anniversary of the invasion of Russia, which is the type of date the Nazis are most likely to celebrate by hitting the other fellow.

The reason is not that the Reich lacks military power for at least one major blow. Instead, a serious reversal has taken place in the fundamental military relation between the Axis and the United Nations—a reversal which is not provided in classical military textbooks.

As a result, Germany is forced to wait until the United Nations definitely commit themselves by their next military thrust. The Reich has seen the decline of the greatest of all formal military advantages—which is the ability to work upon "interior lines."

Classical Theory

The classical theory is this: An army in the center of a circle which can marshal its defenses in any direction enjoys a great advantage over the army having to disperse its forces around the perimeter. This theory takes into account that a nation possessing sea power is capable of somewhat offsetting the interior advantages by the freedom of movement it enjoys around the outside of the circle. This now has been multiplied by air.

An army working on interior lines has a concentrated military establishment and concentrated production facilities. Once the integrity of its defenses is challenged, its interior communication lines and its production are far more vulnerable than in the days when external attack was limited to pressure by the blockade and threat from the sea.

The Reich's shortage of oil is beginning to show an interesting effect. The Nazis organized their Air Force and built up airdromes throughout the Reich and the conquered areas on the assumption

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Men and Women in Services Tax-Exempt for Duration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Join the Army or Navy and forget about taxes for the duration.

The new tax law makes this possible for Waacs, Waves, Spars and women Marines, as well as for male members of the armed services.

The way the military officials interpret the law, most enlisted men and low-ranking officers with no outside income won't have to pay any income taxes for the duration.

Not all members of the armed forces received word in time to head off their June 15 payments but those who have paid too much will get refunds after next March 15.

The new law contains three important provisions for servicemen and service women.

Additional Exclusions

Beside their regular personal exemptions, they are granted an annual exclusion up to $1,500 of their service pay, in addition to regular exclusions granted in the 1942 tax law.

If they die in active service, any income tax unpaid at that time is cancelled.

The first "antiwindfall provision" formula for forgiving 75 per cent of either the 1942 or 1943 tax liability where the 1942 tax exceeds the 1943 tax is modified as to persons in the armed services in 1942 or 1943. The effect of this modification is to free the taxpayer of any liability for the 1942 earned net income, not exceeding $14,000.

In these cases, however, there is an increase in the 1943 tax whenever this tax, computed without regard to the new law, exceeds $50. The increase is an amount equal to 25 per cent of the tax or to the excess of the tax over $50, whichever is the lesser.

Sample Case

For instance, a taxpayer who held a $10,000-a-year job, and had no outside income for 1942 but who became a private in the Army early in 1943 would have no tax liability for 1943 and would not be required to pay as his 1943 tax the sum of $2,152 as would a civilian in a comparable income situation, the Treasury explained.

Soldiers and sailors who owe taxes but cannot pay them can apply for deferment under the provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940. Deferments in the old tax law for filing returns and payments by members of the armed forces outside the United States or on sea duty are not changed by the new law.

At the same time the Treasury reminded members of the armed forces that they are supposed to file by Sept. 15 an estimate of their 1943 income. Members overseas can wait until their return home to do this.

King Acclaimed by Malta On Visit to Embattled Isle

The following graphic eye-witness account of King George VI's visit to Malta comes from R. Maillard Stead, who is representing the combined United States press at some of the main functions attended by the King in his tour of North Africa and the Mediterranean. The dispatch is distributed by the Office of War Information.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ABOARD H. M. S. AURORA WITH ROYAL PARTY, June 20. Delayed—Malta's ecstatic welcome to King George VI, when he spent nine hours among the islanders, to whom collectively he awarded the George Cross—Britain's civilian Victoria Cross—had qualities all its own. It sprang from much more than the sightseers' desire to celebrate a Royal visit.

In the King they saw the Empire's symbol of the United Nations' cause to which their courage and tenacity have contributed so much, and also of Allied sea and air power, which has put an end to their grim ordeal.

The mere fact of the King's arrival by sea across the Mediterranean from the wreck-strewn harbor of Tripoli emphasized to the islanders and the world how completely the tide of war has turned in this region and how firmly the United Nations now hold the whip hand here.

No Hindrance Now

Today the King could sail into Valetta Harbor on one of his own ships without hindrance, spend a day ashore without the slightest hint of menace from above beyond the wail of air-raid sirens at 6 o'clock, followed by the "all clear" a few minutes later.

Part of the joyous admiration the people expressed in their colorful and spontaneous celebration was due to the fact that the Royal visit ranks as one of the most daring journeys ever made by a British monarch in wartime. Today's jubilations took place little more than 60 miles away from Axis stronghold of Sicily, from which the German Luftwaffe and Italy's Regia Aeronautica have struck heavy blows in the past.

For security reasons, the Maltese were given no advance notice of the King's impending arrival until 5 o'clock this morning.

Radios Carry News

From then on, half-hourly radiocasts over the Island's loudspeaker system carried instructions for hanging out flags and other planned demonstrations to mark the occasion. In a short time householders displayed photographs of the King in the windows or pasted onto Union Jacks. Lacking these, they draped their gayest shawls, spreads, or rugs from verandas and bay windows. From houses and sidewalks, flowers showered upon the Royal car—roses, carnations, bougainvillaea and marigolds.

When the King alighted from his automobile to walk along the avenues of desolation that used to be streets or when he climbed up the steep flights of steps from one street to another, he was thronged about by eager men, women, and children, who, for all their enthusiasm, never caused one embarrassing moment.

Malta's welcome to the King reached out to him long before he set foot on the Island. It began

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Boy Buys Jail—City Fires Dad

HARVARD, Neb., June 23 (AP)—Robert Pinckney clung steadfastly today to his claims of ownership of the Municipal Jail, despite the action of the City Council last night ignoring him completely.

In a brief session, the three-man Council rescinded the appointment of the youth's father, Dr. C. E. Pinckney, as City Physician, approved current bills, then adopted a notion to adjourn.

Officials wouldn't comment on the reason for removing Dr. Pinckney and the doctor said after the meeting "that takes a load off my mind. I'm not sorry to lose that job."

Robert, however, declared, "I'm hopping mad. The meeting adjourned before I could even mention my ownership of the Jail."

He had said prior to the meeting that he had assurance from Mayor Nels Torsteson that "some kind of settlement would be reached."

Robert paid six dollars for the building and four lots, one of which contain dethe Jail, at a recent sale of municipal property. Mayor Torsteson said the Jail was listed by error.

Bolivians Put Strong Hopes In Labor Code

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Bolivia's new Labor Code, now before that country's Congress, is one of the most advanced in South America, according to Undersecretary of Labor Remberto Capriles Rico in Boston today.

Accompanied by Gaston Arduz Eguia, General Director of Social Investigation in Bolivia, Señor Capriles is in the city for a four-day stay.

Joseph M. Tone, Labor Consultant to the United States Department of Labor, is with the visitors. Mr. Tone arranged the national itinerary that is taking Señors Capriles and Arduz into key labor areas of the United States. They are also going to Canada as guests of the International Labor Office.

The Bolivian Labor Code is the work of these two distinguished Boston visitors. They pioneered in the latest and most promising upsurge of opinion in Bolivia for improvement of living conditions for laborers. These include Indian miners who dig tin for the United nations at altitudes of 17,000 to 18,000 feet, and sometimes as high as 20,000 feet in the Andes.

Unemployment Benefits

A book written jointly by them in 1941 gave a comprehensive and realistic picture of the complex difficulties that beset labor in Bolivia. It is entitled: "The Social Problem in Bolivia—Living and Labor Conditions."

"We can state definitely that our Government is sincerely desirous of bettering the lot of the workers," Señor Capriles said in an interview.

"There are many problems, and overshadowing all of them is the scarcity of manpower and of resources."

During the war there is insufficient labor. In the mines alone the number at work ranges between 60,000 and 70,000, compared with 40,000 before the war.

To care for possible unemployment when the war boom declines after hostilities cease, Bolivia is including unemployment benefits in its plans for postwar labor laws.

Study of Conditions

Mr. Tone explained that the purpose of this trip is to give the visiting Bolivians fullest access to labor and social administrations in this country. In Washington they went through in detail the structure of the Labor Department, the War Labor Board, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Railway Mediation Board. In Baltimore they inspected the Social Security Board offices.

State labor departments have been seen in action in North Carolina and New York.

The visitors are keenly aware of the distinguished part played by Massachusetts in developing labor legislation. They also spoke frequently of Boston's universities, which had impressed them from a distance.

Visitors From Roof of South America

By a Staff Photographer

Bolivian Labor Officials in Boston to Study Social Legislation

Remberto Carpiles Rico, Undersecretary of Labor of Bolivia, right, is accompanied by Joseph M. Tone, center, Labor Consultant of the United States Department of Labor, and Gaston Arduz Eguia, General Director of Social Investigation in Bolivia. The visitors are here for four days.

Filling of Quincy Quarry Is Proposed

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy today urged an appropriation of $16,000 to pay the cost of filling in an old abandoned slate quarry off Marshall Street, Norfolk Downs, that has been the scene of many drownings and near drownings in the past few years.

The Mayor said it was impossible to have every quarry in the city filled, but that considering this particular quarry is small and has proved especially dangerous "we will do everything in our power to eliminate the hazard."

He proposed that solid fill rather than rubbish be used to fill the 21-foot quarry which would use about 20,000 cubic yards of fill. The latest fatality was on June 14 when four-year-old Donald Minden was drowned. Two weeks before another boy was rescued.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and vicinity: Cooler tonight and Thursday forenoon; light wind tonight becoming gentle Thursday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature tonight and Thursday forenoon except cooler in south portion tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cooler tonight and little change in temperature Thursday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Cooler tonight and Thursday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:34 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Thursday, 4:54 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.

Peruvian Fisheries Director Studies New England Methods

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's methods of commercial fishing, which have been developed to a high degree of efficiency since the Pilgrims first began cod fishing in 1620, are expected to be adopted in Peru, as the result of a study made here by Jose Luis de Cossio, Director of the Peruvian Department of Fisheries.

Preparation, processing, refrigerating, canning, marketing, and even statistics of the fisheries have been studied during the past few days in Boston and Gloucester by Mr. de Cossio, with assistance of E. E. Lindgren, in charge of the Boston Market News Service of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Just before leaving Boston this afternoon for Chicago to make a study of the fisheries of the Great Lakes Md. de Cossio said in an interview that the shortage of food in South American countries since the entry of the United States in the World War had prompted immediate development of the abundant fisheries of Peru. These have been neglected in the past, he said.

Four years ago, the United States, in collaboration with Peru, sent a staff of fishery experts to that country for study of the fish of that area and the possibilities of large-scale development of a commercial fishery there. A 360-page report is now ready for printing, identifying all species of fish found in Peruvian waters, and discussing potentialities of a commercial fishery on a large scale in Peru.

Mr. de Cossio, who is an Inter-American Fellow of the State Department of Peru, and holder of two degrees of Doctor of Economics and Law, is making an extensive study of all fisheries of the United States. He said today that New England fisheries offer many possibilities for adoption in his native country.

Extensive reports are to be submitted by Mr. de Cossio, to be published by the Peruvian Government in efforts to encourage development of a large fishing industry. Although fish are abundant in Peru, the per capita consumption is only two and one half pounds annually, he said, because of a lack of attention to that industry.

Many unknown species of fish are available there, he said. As many as 350 known varieties abound in the sea, and 150 other varieties in the fresh waters of Peru. Only a few of these are used for regular consumption on a commercial scale, he said.

Chief industries of Peru are mining and, on a smaller scale, agriculture, according to Mr. de Cossio. Very little fish is canned in Peru, the people depending upon imports of canned fish, he stated. Of the 8,000,000 population, only about 2,000,000 have fish at their disposal.

From Chicago, Mr. de Cossio plans to proceed to San Francisco and Seattle, to study the fisheries of the Pacific Coast. While there, he is to be joined by his wife and year-old son, who plan to come from Peru to meet him and return with him. He has already completed a survey of the fisheries of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Atlantic Seaboard. Mr. de Cossio received one of his degrees of Doctor of Economics in the University of San Marcos at Lima. This University, he said, is 125 years older than Harvard University, and is said to be the oldest educational institution of its kind in the Western Hemisphere.

Timilty Case Grand Jurors Reassembled

Deliberations by the Suffolk County Grand Jury on "certain matters" presented by the Attorney General's office began today shortly after the Jurors reconvened before Judge Frank J. Donahue of the Superior Court.

The Jurors, whose blanket indictment on seven high Boston police officials, included Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, was quashed, retired to their chambers after receiving their instructions from Judge Donahue. Twenty-one of the 23 members were present.

In instructing the Jurors the Judge said:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I'm informed there are certain matters the Attorney General desires to present for your consideration. As the Attorneys General are here you may retire to your Grand Jury room."

Following the Grand Jury into their chambers were two Assistant Attorneys General, William F. Hayes and Frank G. Volpe.

At the time they went in four men, who reporters and other court visitors were unable to identify, were sitting on benches provided for witnesses. They had with them papers and notebooks. After newspapermen questioned them without success they were herded into the library adjacent to the Grand Jury room.

Conspicuous by his absence today was the Attorney General himself, Robert T. Bushnell.

Interested spectators in the court room this morning were two attorneys who represented two of the defendants in the hearing of the pleas in abatement. They were Francis Leahy, who represented Police Commissioner Timilty, and Samuel P. Sears, counsel for Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson.

E. Boston Airport Site Held as Ideal By Army Engineers

Continued from Page 1

tion and would probably be obsolete when they are finished a year hence.

No More Expensive

Accordin gto Richard K. Hale, Director of Waterways, construction of three 7,000-foot runways would be no more expensive than the four now contemplated.

J. D. Ilen, representing the Army engineers, said he could see no engineering difficulties in developing East Boston into a first class airport. "From the standpoint of convenience to the public," he said, "this is the best possible site."

Capt. Ralph McGuire, head of the Airline Pilots Association, expressed his approval of the East Boston site.

Meanwhile the Executive Council today approved the first contract for expansion of the Logan Airport when it awarded to the Charles A. Leary Company, of Boston, for wash borings in Boston Harbor at the airport at a cost of $2,350.

Boston to See 'Memphis Belle'

"Memphis Belle," the American Flying Fortress with a record of 25 bombing missions over Hitler's Europe, will come to Boston next Monday with its original crew to take part in an aviation cadet recruiting drive.

The famous fighting ship, said to be the inspiration of the hit tune, "Coming in on a Wing and a Prayer," has a record of eight enemy fighters knocked down, five probable knockouts, and at least a dozen damaged. It will be manned on its Boston visit by the crew who flew her during her service with the Eighth Army Air Corps from an undisclosed base in England.

The "Memphis Belle" will be on display at the Commonwealth Airport, East Boston, Monday and Tuesday, along with other Air Corps planes and equipment. Members of the crew will be on hand to give information.

Men between the ages of 17 through 26 interested in aviation and in seeing the veteran Flying Fortress may secure tickets from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. at the Army Recruiting Headquarters, 1065 Commonwealth Avenue and from 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. at headquarters of the New England Aviation Cadet Committee, 30 Kilby Street.

Members of the "Memphis Belle" crew include: Capt. Robert K. Morgan, Asheville, N. C., pilot; Capt. Vincent B. Evans, Henderson, Texas, bombardier; Capt. Charles B. Leighton, Lansing, Mich., navigator; Capt. James A. Verinis, New Haven, Conn., co-pilot; Sergeant Robert J. Hanson, Garfield, Wash., radio operator; Sergeant Harold O. Loch, Green Bay, Wis., top turret gunner; Sergeant Cecil H. Scott, Altoona, Pa., ball turret gunner; Sergeant Clarence E. Winchell, Oak Park, Ill., waist gunner; Sergeant Casimer A. Nastal, Detroit, Mich., waist gunner, and Sergeant John P. Quinlan, Yonkers, N. Y., tail gunner.

Sergeant Quinlan, who received a slight leg wound, was the only casualty during the bomber's successful tour of duty over Europe.

Franklin Nominee Offered Council

Only one nomination was submitted to the Executive Council today, that of John B. Touher of Greenfield to succeed the late Harold H. Flower, as Clerk of Franklin District Court.

Mr. Touher, who has been active in Republican politics since 1920, is a Past Commander and Past District Adjutant of the American Legion. He is Clerk of Local Draft Board No. 73, and Executive Secretary of the Greenfield Taxpayers' Association.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Enjoyment of Prints" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Strong as Steel, Yet It Floats

By a Staff Photographer

Plywood Tubing

Radio masts 80 to 100 feet high are being built of this product, no thicker at the base than the largest unit in the photo and only 3½ inches at the top. Piping, oars, ski-poles, pump lines, electrical conduits, and furniture are already being made of this product developed by Plymold Corporation of Lawrence, Mass. Bicycles, electric heaters and other civilian demands may be met by plytubing in near future.

Plastic Tubing Would Make Old Atlas Green With Envy

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Plastic tubing, light enough to float, yet strong enough to hold up a building, a combination of wood and glue that is stronger per unit weight than steel—this is the introduction the Plymold Corporation of Lawrence, Mass., gave today to "the postwar era of plywood and plastics."

In the company's laboratories, critical metals are being supplanted by plywood tubing in radio masts, life rafts, ski poles, restaurant equipment like salt and pepper shakers, shop counters and collapsible oars. What is being accomplished with plywood tubing for military purposes lends fire to the imagination of engineers who envisage plastics as providing the industrial frontiers of tomorrow.

Plytube is the product of the Lawrence plant which has been in operation no more than one year. In that year, government agents have been pushing in and out of the factory, captivated with the prospects of building radio masts 80 to 100 feet high of plytubing hardly more than one foot in diameter at the base and no more than 3½ inches thick at the top. Yet these masts have already proved themselves as durable as steel or any other metallic substance.

Hold a foot-long piece of plytubing in your hand and it weighs no more than a pencil. Yet, an ordinary, three-ply layer of this tubing, light as it is, will support more per unit weight than a piece of steel bar. And it is only laminated wood made in such a way that stress in any direction will push against the length of the grain of a column of wood while radial pressure or crushing is countered by veneers running in one direction.

Plywood tubing can be tapered and squared as well as rounded. Thickness of a structural wall of plywood tubing is simply a matter of adding extra layers. The veneers are run down to 1-100th of an inch, so that a drinking straw can be made as readily as a radio mast. A radio mast contracted for by this company in New Jersey, was put up in three hours time.

Samples of the tubing are already in the hands of government experts interested in all types of military production, including housing. There is general feeling that in this product is the opportunity to break industrial bottlenecks engendered by a shortage of critical metals. It is even within the range of plant predictions this type of product may soon break the bottleneck forestalling the production of bicycles, electric heaters and such things as adhesive tape rolls. Even piping for household plumbing systems is expected to come from "plytube."

In government projects, plywood tubing is now being used for tent poles, electrical conduits, containers, carrying cases, and furniture. It is used in many other ways that come under the head of military secrets, yet promising to revolutionize modes of living in the postwar era. Think of the saving in weight when this tubing is used for ship masts or even ship frames. Due to its plastic bonding agent, plywood tubing is also said to be waterproof, rotproof, splinterproof and highly fire resistant.

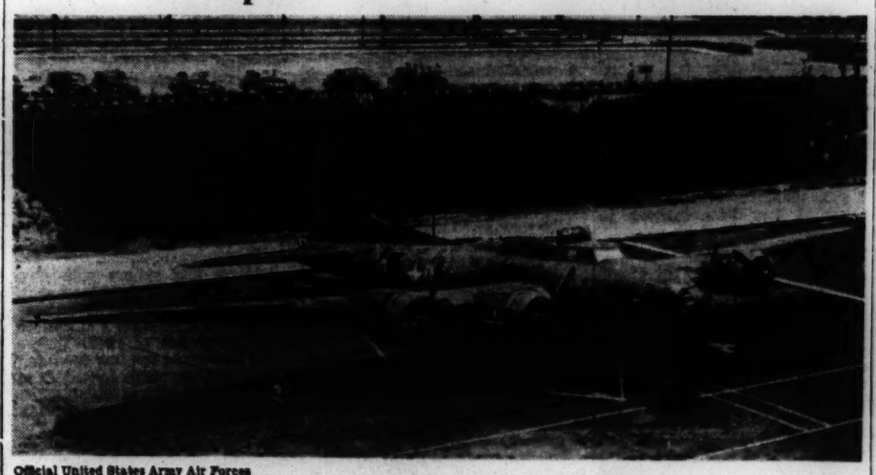
Plywood, itself, is a combination of wood and glue that has been known to the world for years, even centuries. Yet only in recent days have plywood forms other than flat sheets been made successfully as in Lawrence today. Refinements in cutting veneers and in the use of plastic resins in place of glue have so enlarged the field of plywood as to make curved surfaces possible.

In selecting the possibilities of plytube, the Plymold Corporation investigated thoroughly all veneers and went into the process of cutting veneers from the trees. The various plastics were studied. Hand operations are slowly being supplanted in the production of this plywood by specially constructed machinery. Strengths have been increased to the point where the Graduate School of Engineering at Harvard recently stated that plytube yields almost the full strength of the wood.

Thus is plywood said to be coming of age within the stronghold of conservatism that is New England. Today, the experts are shooting bullets through plytubing without producing splinters, pouring gasoline on it without marring its surface or even absorbing the odor. Extreme temperatures do not affect plytube. You can grab hold of plywood tubing in below-zero weather without its affecting the touch. Pure plastic tubing will melt under extreme heat, but plytube uses an adhesive that will not revert to liquid.

In addition to these properties, plytube is completely resistant to open flames.

'Memphis Belle' to Visit Boston



Official United States Army Air Forces

Famed Fortress Took Toll of Enemy Planes

The "Memphis Belle" is a Boeing B-17-F which was flown back to the United States in mid-June after eight months of combat service with the Eighth Air Force in Great Britain. Its record includes 25 missions over occupied France and Germany, during which it absorbed heavy punishment from Nazi fighter planes and anti-aircraft fire. In addition to bombing vital German installations, its guns knocked down eight enemy fighters. Its crew of 10 will fly it to Boston, where it will be on exhibit Monday and Tuesday at the East Boston Airport.

Drunkenness Causes Huge Loss of Work

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23 (AP)—Potential working days lost through arrests for drunkenness may total 123,000 a year in the war production cities of Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport alone, a committee of the State War Council estimated yesterday.

"Few causes can be held responsible for an equal loss of manpower in these cities for one year," the Committee commented in a report.

"If 10,000 men were to go out on strike for two weeks, it would be held a national scandal. From the point of view of lost working days, that situation is existing right now."

The Committee, appointed to investigate wartime crime and possible remedies, based its estimate on a survey of 1,500 cases in those three cities last winter. It estimated that 20,000 arrests for drunkenness will be made in a year and that 4,400 defendants will be sentenced to jail for periods up to six months.

One of the Committee's recommendations was that during the present manpower shortage large numbers of those arrested as "drunks" be given longer jail terms and put to work under supervision with "adequate living conditions and regular wages for regular work."

The work to be done would be decided by a commission for that purpose, it proposed, and arrangements might include "work camps, jail farms, and contract work from jails."

Other recommendations included institutional treatment for selected cases, changed judicial procedure in drunkenness cases, and a state board to centralize the effort to combat drunkenness.

One of the reasons given for the centralizing board was that "the call for national prohibition is again being heard.

"The presence of a commission which is responsible for the problem . . . would be an asset when and if pressure is brought to bear on the state to repeat the noble experiment.

"It is very probable that such a board could present findings and recommendations and could inaugurate policies which would be far more effective in the long run than a law calling for the abolition of liquor; that it might combat drunkenness rather than drinking, and avoid the odium attached to the idea of prohibition."

ODT Again Urges Bus-Truck Drivers Not to Idle Motors

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation again urged bus and truck drivers in the Northeast area not to waste gasoline by letting their motors idle unnecessarily, and gave figures to show how savings could aid in fighting the war.

If bus and truck drivers were able to save only one gallon out of every 1,000 used along the Atlantic Seaboard, ODT estimated, the amount saved in a six-day work week would be equivalent to the amount required to:

Fuel 15 Liberator bombers during three trips from a British base to Berlin and back or keep 50 fighters in the air 17 hours.

Grove Alterations Under Scrutiny At Conspiracy Trial

The trial of five defendants charged with conspiracy to violate Boston's building laws in connection with alterations made on the Cocoanut Grove prior to the November fire was confined today to routine questions regarding structure of the club.

George A. Curtin, a Boston architect, showed the jury a set of plans which provided for installation of four fire doors between the Main Building and Cocktail Lounge. Two of the doors were of the sliding type, one was vertical, and the other was a swinging door.

Mr. Curtis told the court that inspection of the places where these doors were supposed to be installed revealed that no provision had been made to install them. He said no slots or hardware had been put in place or had there been put in place nor had there doors.

Mr. Curtin was on the stand for the State and answered numerous technical questions in regard to walls which were "broken through" during the process of the alterations. An attempt is being made by the State to show that the walls were "Party Walls"—walls which supported more than one building. Assistant Attorney General Joseph K. Collins handled the case for the State.

The defendants on trial are James Welansky, manager of the club at the time of the fire; Samuel Rudnick, the contractor, David Gilbert, foreman for Mr. Rudnick; Reuben O. Bodenhorn, designer of the club, and Theodore Eldracher, building inspector. Judge Edward T. Broadhurst is on the bench.

Brookline Appoints Brown

George V. Brown Jr., of Brookline was appointed an acting member of the Brookline School Committee yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Selectmen, the Town Treasurer, Moderator, and Clerk. Mr. Brown, a business executive, succeeds Dr. James A. Hennessey whose term expires in 1945.

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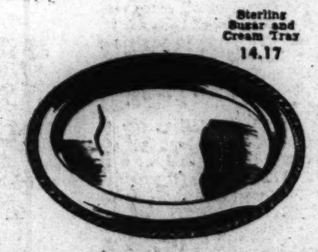

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Decision on Farm Issue Linked to World Outlook

By Alice Myers
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 23—The present critical farm problem in the United States has within it the seeds of decision as to whether the nation will go into an isolationist tailspin or whether it will prepare the way and the ethical outlook which will enable it to become a responsible member of the world of nations, Miss Elizabeth Herring, Secretary for Rural Interests of the Y. W. C. A., said this morning.

Miss Herring, who recently has been connected with the Office of Price Administration and Agricultural Adjustment Association, spoke on the same program with Ernest C. Strobeck, Secretary of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, at the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress which is being held at Briarcliff Junior College.

Three major obstacles to reaching wartime food goals, according to Miss Herring, are objection to conversion of agriculture to war needs, sectionalism, and the conflicts between classes of farmers. The objection to conversion comes not so much from the farmers themselves as from related interests, she said, citing the Southern Cotton Council as an example.

Group Pressures Blamed

Instead of forever blaming the bureaucrats, she urged that the public look behind them to the "group pressures which vitiate the efforts of the bureaus." She sees the struggle between the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing mainly the farmer-manager class, and the Farmers Union, representing the owner-worker group, as a basic determinant of the future organization of American society.

Upholding the Farm Security Administration as a safeguard for the democratic idea of small farmers rather than a concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few, she said records show that the great increase in production in 1942 came largely from small farm families served by the FSA.

Basically the problem of food production is an ethical one, she said. "We have the resources. The question is whether we really want to produce, whether we have the desire or wisdom to revise our farm production to meet the wartime needs," she continued.

Gloomy Picture

Mr. Strobeck painted a gloomy picture of the Government's taking "too little and too late" the advice of farm organizations. Both speakers agreed that the situation cannot be solved unless city consumers also concern themselves with it.

"The war against inolerance must be prosecuted no less vigorously in our own country than abroad," warned Edward Larsen, member of the Fair Employment Practices Board, in his discussion of "Full Utilization of Manpower in Industry" at one of yesterday's round tables. The rising tide of hate disrupts production and exposes to the Axis the fault of our racial intolerance, said Mr. Larsen in pointing out that race prejudice is one of Hitler's most effective weapons.

Emphasizing the effective results of the Fair Employment Practices Board's hearings, he declared that the problem of discrimination is not entirely a Negro problem, but affects all minority groups in America.

Child Farm Labor

In yesterday's round table on "City Children in Wartime Agriculture," Mrs. Gertrude Zimand, Associate General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, urged that instead of thinking in terms of "fair labor standards," it would be better to think of establishing certain policies regarding the employment of children on farms. Establishing fair labor standards is a question of determining the best way of going about this problem of meeting the farm labor shortage and is not a questio of imposing regulations on reluctant farmers.

Speaking of setting the minimum age at 14 for boys and 16 for girls if they are living away from home, Mrs. Zimand said it was not a question of farmers clamoring for younger children but of the parents themselves needing an age standard. Many parents think it would be such a good thing for junior to have a summer in the country, she said, but that, of course, is not the basis on which recruits should enlist or be selected for this work.

Mrs. Zimand placed "good supervision" as the first requisite of success in using children in wartime agricuture, and careful selection of the children as the second most important factor. From experience last year, it has been learned, she said, that farmers must be prepared for city youth, for they just cannot conceive of boys being so incredibly ignorant of farm work as some of them are.

Setting of Rest Periods

Hours, she declared, should be adapted to the age of the workers, as there is a vast difference between the 14-year-olds and the 17-year-olds. The type of work should determine the needed rest periods. Boys doing general farm work would not need them, for instance, at the same intervals as those doing a single job like hoeing potatoes. In so far as standards can be set, the eight-hour day should be the maximum, she said, with preferably less for 14 and 15-year-olds.

Jan. O. N. Broek, in the round table on Postwar Problems in the Pacific, urged that the United States not turn its back on the economic products of Southeast Asia after the war, now that it has developed so many synthetic products to take their places. That area is of great strategic importance, he declared, and if we want to have bonds of friendship, we must have economic bonds. He pointed out also that the United States will need those markets for some of its own products and that it cannot sell if it is not willing to buy.

There Are Women Buglers, Too

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

Call to the Colors Rings Out at Northampton

Cadet Rosemary Krier of Skokie, Ill., sounds colors for the first women candidates at the United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve Training School at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Buenos Aires Paper Barred For One Day

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 23 (AP)—The Argentine regime of Gen. Pedro Ramirez has penalized the English-language newspaper Buenos Aires Standard with a 24-hour suspension for an anti-Nazi editorial published four months ago, it was reported here today.

The penalty was threatened originally during the regime of President Castillo because of an article on Feb. 20 branding Dr. Joseph Goebbels and other Nazi leaders as traitors to the German people.

The Foreign Ministry then headed by Enrique Ruiz Guinazu invoked the measure, declaring the editorial violated the state of siege by referring in hostile terms to a government with which Argentina maintained friendly relations. The Standard escaped the penalty then by promising not to repeat the offense.

On Monday, however, the newspaper was advised by police authorities that it would be suspended one day on the old count. An appeal to the Foreign Office first brought a promise the suspension would be annulled. But the police, explaining they had received no new instructions, sent three men to insure that the Standard did not appear on the street one day.

Vinson Sets Aside Pay Boost For Million Rail Workers

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, today set aside the award of an eight-cent hourly wage increase recently granted to 1,100,000 nonoperating railroad employees by a three-man Emergency Board of the National Railway Labor Panel.

But for Mr. Vinson's action, the increase — totaling $200,000,000 — would have gone into effect today.

Mr. Vinson directed the Emergency Board to reconsider its recommendations and to make a revised report to the President "in the light of the memorandum, opinion which will be filed by me within the next 10 days."

M. Vinson did not state whether his forthcoming opinion would have the effect of increasing or decreasing the net pay of rail workers, or whether he was motivated by some other consideration.

The nonoperating workers affected, members of 15 railway labor organizations, are employed by Class I railroads, railway express agencies, refrigerator car companies, and stockyard firms which operate railroads.

However, a legal complication arose because the Board has been disbanded and no one would say immediately how it could be legally reconvened unless by President Roosevelt himself. It was appointed originally by Dr. William M. Leiserson, Chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel.

The Emergency Board made its recommendation to Mr. Roosevelt May 26. It estimated the annual pay-roll cost to the railroads would be $204,000 but said the increase would not warrant a rate boost nor preclude any justifiable rate reduction.

The recommendation was not reviewable by the National War Labor Board, but the Stabilization Director had 30 days in which to act. Officers of the 15 railway labor unions involved expressed disappointment with the award when it was announced.

Clubwomen Insist Bombing of Japan; Will Buy Bonds for Bomber Fleet

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Determined to buy a fleet of bombers for the express surpose of dropping high explosives on Japan, the General Federation of Women's Clubs announced today a national "buy a bomber" campaign to attain that goal.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Federation President, said the campaign would be for bond buying in addition to purchases now being made, and added:

"The women of the country are alarmed because we haven't gotten after Japan. We want to go after Japan and give her a good bombing."

The initial objective is 50 heavy bombers, expected to be bought through the efforts of state federations. In addition, the 500 districts and 15,000 individual clubs are expected to furnish the bond purchases for medium bombers and pursuit planes.

Mrs. Whitehurst said $300,000 must be raised for each heavy bomber, $175,000 for a medium bomber, and $75,000 for a fighter plane.

The bombers will all bear the name of the state or district by which they were purchased. The fleet will be named the General Federations of Women's Clubs.

Average Income 1.8 Times 1940's— But Money 'Isn't Exactly the Same'

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The average American's income today is about 1.8 times what it was in the middle of 1940 but "it isn't exactly the same kind of money," the Office of War Information said yesterday.

For the time being, "money represents wealth only in a limited sense," the OWI said, adding that if used to compete for the limited supply of consumer goods it will push prices up but will buy no more than if wages, profits and prices stayed down, for "there are no added goods and no capacity for making added goods."

"Price boosts already have taken up a part, though by no means the major part, of the increase in income," the OWI said. The average American has nothing to gain by putting the rest of his extra income into rising prices. Under the circumstances the smartest things for him to do with it after buying what he needs to live are these:

"Pay debts so he'll be out of the red when money is scarcer.

"Pay taxes to settle for as much of the war now as he can.

"Buy bonds so he'll have money later."

When the defense program began three years ago the average income for man, woman and child was around $47.92 a month, the OWI reported, and the country's military expenditures that month—July, 1940—totaled about $1.50 a person.

In April of this year per capita income, pushed up by war outlays, was $85.03. If each American had been required to pay the war expenses on the spot, he would have given up $53.52 of his monthly income.

In point of fact, Americans are not having to pay war expenses on the spot, and the explanation of that, said the OWI, is "a complicated matter."

But the sum of $53.52 which is being spent per capita on war, while going into pay checks and profits is producing guns, planes and tanks, and "ammunition for them to shoot away in protection of our liberties—not new automobiles, new refrigerators, new radios, new gadgets or even extra beefsteaks. Those things don't exist."

Aircraft Official Sees End of War by 1944

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 23—The prediction that Germany would be knocked out of the war before 1944 was made today by Ralph S. Damon, President of Republic Aviation Corporation, before the Chicago Rotary Club.

"Unpreparedness may have cost us many early rounds, but now it appears possible that Germany will have been removed from the lists by the end of 1943," said Mr. Damon, whose company builds the P-47 Thunderbolt fighter plane.

"Not even Hitler's Germany can suffer the rate of attrition which is now being inflicted on the Nazis and survive for long," Mr. Damon continued. "Our air forces are now systematically and literally pulverizing the industrial centers of Germany, and without her industries Germany cannot fight or even exist."

Nation Wastes Billions in Food

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Food wasted in American homes last year could have fed the entire population of this country—man, woman, and child, soldier and civilian alike—for nearly eight weeks.

That was 15 per cent of the nation's total 1942 food supply.

In cold cash, based on the nation's food bill estimates, Americans wasted $4,000,000,000 worth of food last year in their homes . . . The housewife threw 15 cents out of every dollar into the garbage pail.

And that isn't the whole picture: Adding in wastage in other places . . . restaurants, hotels, military bases, institutions . . . on the way to market . . . the nation threw away 30 to 40 per cent of the total 1942 food supply.

For comparison: In 1942, Lend-Lease and the armed forces took 15 per cent of the total supply. The money value of the food waste represented about four times the cost of Lend-Lease food shipments last year.

Lesson of Thrift

That is the story the Food Distribution Administration wants to impress on every American as the national food situation gets tighter.

To get the most good out of available food, the Government preaches thrifty habits for a warring nation. "Lick the platter clean" . . . "eat the crusts" . . . "save the beet tops."

The nation can't expect to meet the direct war needs by further increases in food production, says Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Administrator and Food Distribution Director of the War Food Administration, because the direct war needs are increasing too quickly.

The Agriculture Department expresses little hope that this year's production of food and feed will reach the Government's goal of a 5 per cent increase, or even last year's record level, while estimating that there will be an increase of 8 per cent over last year's military and lend-lease needs.

Miss Alice Nichols, manager of the nutrition and food conservation campaign for the Food Distribution Administration, says the "biggest reserve of food, therefore, is in the 30 to 40 per cent which is lost between the farm and the garbage pail."

Garbage Analyzed

New York University's sanitary engineering Research Laboratory found after analyzing truck loads of edible garbage in 1940 that weight percentages of wasted food ran as follows: Baked goods 13.9, vegetables 27, citrus fruits 29.1, greens (cabbage and lettuce leaves, beet and turnip tops, chard) 22.9, meat bones and fish 7.1.

The Bureau of Home Economics figures that if every American family wasted only one slice of bread a week (it's usually more) this would add up to 100,000,000 loaves of bread a year, and that if every civilian would save half an ounce of butter a week, this amount would have taken care of the armed forces' butter needs of 1942.

The Agriculture Department reports: Between the time of production and leaving the retail store, 30 per cent of the tomatoes, lettuce, and cauliflower were wasted last year; 25 per cent of the cabbage, spinach, and celery; 20 per cent of the fruits like apples, pears, and peaches and 13 per cent of oranges and grapefruit. For the less perishable commodities—potatoes, peas and beets, the wastage was relatively low, 5 to 8 per cent.

There have been many complaints about food waste in army camps.

The Truman Committee, Senate war-investigating committee group, recently figured there was a 20 per cent waste of Army food—the same estimate reached in a two-year study by the Quartermaster Department.

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The PATRIOTIC Mrs. Aldrich—

Joe, who used to deliver her eggs, is somewhere in the Pacific with the Marines. The kid who ran her errands last summer is on a destroyer.

Time was when she could jump in her car and head for the super-market.

But now she shops by bus.

If she wanted to grumble, land knows there's plenty of reason. With only a gallon and a half of gas a week . . . a hungry family that isn't used to taking pot-luck with stews and such . . . and all the bookkeeping that goes with point rationing.

But she wants those kids back . . . alive.

* * * *

Our bus used to stop at Mrs. Aldrich's corner . . . but now she has to walk 2 blocks extra. Not easy with a full market basket. We have asked her not to ride during the morning and evening rush periods when we're taking war workers and business people. We may have to curtail her traveling even further as government gas and rubber restrictions tighten.

But we know that Mrs. Aldrich, and thousands of other patriotic housewives all over Southern New England will accept them gladly, if it will speed the way of Victory.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.

SERVING 193 COMMUNITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS · RHODE ISLAND · CONNECTICUT

Your ration book's best friend is milk!

You can *eat* milk as well as drink it, and the dozens of ways that milk can add extra nutrition and rich flavor to your daily menu are good news now when meals may be missing some good food factor. Most of the "protein foods" are rationed. Sheffield Sealect Vitamin D Homogenized Milk is a good source of protein—in fact, one pint gives you the same protein as ¼ lb. of beefsteak. Plus several vitamins, calories and calcium for complete nutrition. So use it wisely and a little food can mean a lot of nutrition. Use it in cream gravies, café au lait, cream soups, in puddings and sauces, as a beverage once or twice a day. With fresh fruits and vegetables and plenty of milk, you can stay vigorous and buoyant for your wartime task. Try this Sheffield recipe for a delightful dish that uses not a single ration point:

DEVILED EGGS IN CURRY SAUCE

6 hard cooked eggs	2 tablespoons butter
¼ teaspoon dry mustard	2½ tablespoons flour
2 teaspoons vinegar	1 teaspoon curry powder
2½ to 3 tablespoons milk	1½ cups milk
Salt and pepper	Buttered soft bread-crumbs

Remove shells from eggs and cut in half lengthwise. Remove the yolks, mash and add mustard, vinegar and the 2½ to 3 tablespoons of milk or enough to moisten. Season with salt and pepper to taste, refill the egg whites with the mixture and place in a buttered shallow baking dish. Melt the butter in a double boiler, add flour and curry powder and mix well. Add the 1½ cups of milk gradually and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Season with salt and pepper to taste and pour over the eggs. Cover with the crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until the crumbs are brown and the mixture is thoroughly heated. Serves six.

The above is one of a series of "Ration Recipes" Sheffield offers to help you plan the most nutritious meals possible during wartime rationing. A set of twelve, on handy 3x5-inch cards, is yours simply by asking your neighborhood Sheffield milkman.

★ IT TASTES SO DIFFERENT! Yes, Sheffield Sealect Vitamin D Homogenized Milk is different — it's a full-flavored, downright delicious milk because we started with a richer, creamier milk from selected herds and then homogenized it to spread the cream all through. We added 400 U.S.P. units per quart of vitamin D, too. Just try it — what a difference in taste for so slight a difference in cost, only a few pennies more a week.

Sheffield quality is not rationed

SHEFFIELD Sealect VITAMIN D HOMOGENIZED MILK

Quality dairy products for 102 years

New Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Recent Accessions at Museum

Bogart and Massey in Cast Of Film for Metropolitan

Humphrey Bogart will be seen on the screen at the Metropolitan starting Thursday in "Action in the North Atlantic," a film about the United States Merchant Marine. The story tells about a group of men who are rescued from a torpedoed tanker but put out to sea again in a Liberty ship in a convoy bound for Murmansk. The film is said to have been made with the co-operation of the Navy and the Maritime Commission. The supporting cast includes Raymond Massey, Alan Hale, Julie Bishop, Ruth Gordon, Sam Levene, Dane Clark, Minor Watson, and Chic Chandler. Lloyd Bacon directed.

The companion feature will be "It's a Great Life," the latest in the series of Blondie films, with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, Larry Sims, and Hugh Herbert in the cast.

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'Crash Dive' Stays

A second week is scheduled at the Keith Memorial for "Crash Dive," a melodrama about submarine warfare in which Tyrone Power and Dana Andrews play the parts of a couple of Navy officers, and Anne Baxter is the girl in whom they both are interested. The other film, which also continues, is "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," with Harold Peary of the radio and Nancy Gales.

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'Five Graves to Cairo'

Starting Thursday, "Five Graves to Cairo," with Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter, Akim Tamiroff, and Erich von Stroheim, will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway. The companion feature, "Chatterbox," with Joe E. Brown and Judy Canova, also moves on that day from the Metropolitan to the twin theaters.

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State and Orpheum

Beginning Thursday the principal film at the State and Orpheum will be "Lady of Burlesque," with Barbara Stanwyck playing the role of a burlesque actress. The cast includes J. Edward Bromberg, Charles Dingle, Frank Conroy, and Gloria Dickson.

The other feature on the program will be "American Empire," a Western set in the Texas cattle country in the period after the Civil War. Richard Dix, Leo Carrillo, Preston Foster, and Frances Gifford are in the cast.

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At RKO Boston

Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra, Harriet Hilliard, and Harris and Shore will head the program on the stage at the RKO Boston starting Thursday. The feature film will be "Flight for Freedom," costarring Rosalind Russell and Fred MacMurray.

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At the Uptown

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Uptown will be "Edge of Darkness," with Errol Flynn and Ann Sheridan in the principal roles and Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Judith Anderson, and Ruth Gordon in the supporting cast. The other feature will be "Rhythm of the Islands," with Allan Jones and Jane Frazee.

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'My Friend Flicka'

"My Friend Flicka" with Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster, and Rita Johnson in the cast, will move Thursday to the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay Square. The other feature is "High Explosive," with Chester Morris and Jean Parker.

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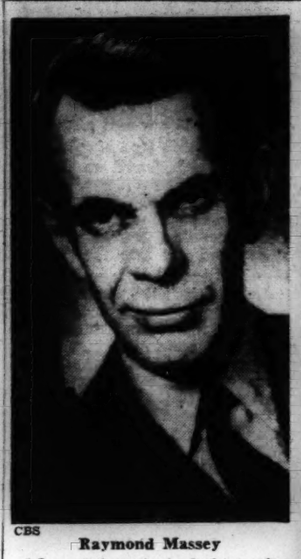
At South Station

Short features announced for the program at the South Station Theater starting Friday include "Churchill's Island," a film on inflation; "Inside Passage," "What's Happening in Argentina?" "Diving Daredevils," "Stars on Horseback," "Popular Science," cartoons, and newsreels.



CBS

Raymond Massey

One of the principal players in "Action in the North Atlantic," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

© Paramount

Peter Van Eyck

In "Five Graves to Cairo," moving to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday.

Tyrone Power

Currently to be seen at the Keith Memorial in "Crash Dive."

On the Stage

Elisabeth Bergner is expected to return to the stage in "The Two Mrs. Carrolls," which is scheduled to open in New Haven on July 8. The play, a melodrama by Martin Vale (Mrs. Bayard Veiller), is scheduled to reach New York on Aug. 2 after engagements in Detroit and Philadelphia. It is being presented by Robert Reud and Paul Czinner. The production is being directed by Reginald Denham.

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Leatrice Joy will be unable to appear in the cast of "Old Acquaintance" at the Cambridge Summer Theater next week but her daughter, Leatrice Joy Gilbert, will appear.

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Maxwell Anderson's play, "The Eve of St. Mark," will have the longest run of any of the Playwrights' Company's productions except "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," when it closes its Broadway engagement Saturday. It will then have a total of 306 performances. "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" totaled 472 performances.

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Plays announced for the Newport Casino Theater include "Petticoat Fever" for the week of July 26 with Beverly Roberts in the leading role and "Watch on the Rhine" with Harlan Stone and Constance Calvin in important parts.

'Il Trovatore' On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Selections from Veerdi's "Il Trovatore" will be sung on Great moment in Music by Ann Roselle, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone. George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Margaret Lindsay is guest star on Manhattan at Midnight in a dramatization entitled "Act II in Hollywood," by Virginia Safford Lynn. Jim Ameche will act as narrator, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Eddie Cantor takes his entire show to El Toro, the Marine Corps Air Station, near Santa Ana, California, for the final program of the season. Eddie has invited Major Marion Carl, Marine Corps ace aviator, to be his guest, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Edward G. Robinson and Susan Hayward are guest stars on "Soldiers with Wings," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

At the Telepix

Starting Friday the short features at the Telepix will include films on oyster fishing at Chesapeake Bay, golfing at Pinehurst, hobbyists, problems of inflation, communities without doctors, and newsreels including official war films.

Daumier Painting on View; Winslow Family Portrait

By Dorothy Adlow

The Recent Accessions Gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been opened with a selection of important and interesting acquisitions. Included are paintings, statuary and textiles.

Prominence of display has been given a canvas by the French master, Honoré Daumier, "The Man on the Rope." Inasmuch as Daumier's talents as a painter were obscured somewhat by his popular gift as a social satirist, we welcome a work that was done for sheer artistic delectation, one in which the artist gave full play to considerations of meaningful form.

Here we have evidence that when Daumier was not pressed by catchpenny considerations, he was a match for the great masters. He was endowed with sensibility and imagination and responded to refinements of stress and tension, rhythm and mobility in composition. The herculean figure grasping and lowering himself on a rope has been sketched in with a full and free brush that traces his outline in bold and nervous strokes, thickens the masses in a few deep shadows, poises the shoulders here, the forearm there, the thigh, the knee and foot in an acute adjustment of masses. It is a painting that emanates full strength from vigorous indications; no attempt has been made to smooth or perfect or "finish" what was set down with initial intensity. All that need be said, was said; additional brush treatment would have been accessory, and in the eyes of the artist pointless.

In one way, Daumier indicated the simplification of form and the magnification of mass that was soon to emerge in the abstract phase of modern painting. But Daumier, like every true artist, had two qualities; he looked back reverently to the old masters with whom he had an obvious kinship, and he anticipated the coming generation, which borrowed his courage.

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A Colonial family portrait of "Isaac Winslow and His Family" is another exhibit in the new accessions group. We now have three likenesses of Isaac Winslow (the most painted American Colonial); one by Robert Feke, one by J. S. Copley and this newest acquisition by Joseph Blackburn. The family portrait is typical of the provincial likenesses made by the early limners. The painter was direct and articulate, and as flexible and naturalistic as he could be. With all their shortcomings (and some are pleasing) the Colonial limners produced some valuable representations of Americans. Our Museum is growing rich in such Colonial material.

A portrait of Madame de Bourboulon by Hubert Drouais furnishes a good specimen of French sophisticated portraiture of the eighteenth century. It possesses the grace and refinement cultivated by Frenchmen in all the crafts of this era.

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A beautiful carving in wood gilded and polychromed is exhibited. It portrays the "Massacre of the Innocents" and it was carved in 1520 in the Milanese manner. The massacre is represented with dramatic force after drawings by Raphael, and engravings by Marcantonio and Schongauer. The arts of sculpture, painting, and drama combine in this stirring composition. It shows the vigor and buoyancy of the Italian carver who absorbs the new technical devices of perspective and foreshortening, and who twists and attenuates forms to achieve added grace and dramatic force.

In our concentration upon the great names of the Renaissance we are likely to pass by the anonymous and unheralded works. Dr. Swarzenski of the Museum staff has been particularly wise in ferreting out just such works to enrich our collection and to shed added light upon an era which thrills and bewilders us.

Finally, there are two textiles, a Mexican sampler and a needlepoint picture depicting "Rebecca at the Well."

Tonight at the Pops

"Semper Paratus," U. S. Coast Guard Song ..... van Boskerck
Overture to "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
Intermezzo from "L'Amico Frita" ..... Mascagni
Ballet Music from "The Demon" ..... Rubinstein
"Nocturne," "Festivals" ..... Debussy
Prelude to "Khovanstchina" ..... Tchaikovsky
Finale, Fifth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"Vienna Blood" Waltzes ..... Strauss
Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" ..... Provost
Dance of the Buffoons from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Conductor: Paul Cherkassky

What Makes 'Janie' Run?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Now in the tenth month of its New York run, Brock Pemberton's production of "Janie" at the Playhouse continues to please theatergoers in search of light comedy. This entertaining play about young people renews for older playgoers the sort of agreeable diversion they found in "Seventeen," for the authors, Josephine Bentham and Hershel Williams, have looked upon youth with much the same amused and understanding eye that Booth Tarkington brought to his report of the excited but harmless doings of boys and girls in their late teens. The result is something continuously laughable, yet heart-warming. Best of all, youngsters in the audience have no reason to distrust the play as a patronizing picture of their impulsiveness by persons past all such spontaneous emotional expressiveness.

The story couldn't be simpler: Charles Colburn, one of the owners of a small-town paper, returns unsuccessful from a visit to Washington where he had hoped to get priorities permission to install a new press. His daughter Janie throws a gay little party for her girl friends and their soldier beaux from a camp near by. A representative of the priority board, happening to be in town, approves of such support for the war effort, and tells Janie's father the reward for his patriotism will be a new press. Ironically enough he has been writing editorials to the effect that soldiers shouldn't have the unsupervised run of the town so far as houses containing young daughters are concerned.

The comedy has humorous overtones in its implication that parents would do well to remember their own youth. This element is not insisted upon, but it surely has much to do with the play's general appeal. Another element, in a performance that has kept the freshness of its original staging by Antoinette Perry, is the engaging characterization of Janie by Miss Gwen Anderson. This youthful player has the poise of a veteran, yet she can have been on the stage only a few years. She remains always within the part, and serving the story every minute. Always she relates herself to the person with whom Janie is talking, and never fails to vary her responses to the nature of the particular individual. Always she maintains the atmosphere of the part in her soft, often shy, speech, and in the semblance of spontaneity in her every word and act.

This sort of seeming-impromptu is evident through all the characterizations, an effect that could have been maintained only under the eye of a watchful stage manager. Never a hint of dryness, or the glibness of unthinking repetition, has been allowed to creep in during the many months of the run. Grant Mills and Nancy Cushman are steadily satisfying as Janie's sometimes bewildered parents; and their youngest daughter, Elsbeth, is acted with a nearly incredible naturalness by Clare Foley, aged eight.

And so through the cast, with its spirited boys and girls, a languishing widow, Thelma Lawrence—friend of the Colburns—acted with sparkle by Linda Watkins, and Howard St. John, Colburn's partner, who falls an easy victim to her charms. Altogether a happy comedy of a sort that is not seen often enough in the theater.

E. C. S.

Exodus to Hollywood

Off to the West Coast for July and August will go the Ballet Theater at the conclusion of its Stadium engagement, to give performances at the Hollywood Bowl and at the San Francisco Opera House, among other places. What excellent news it would be if one were able to add that they were going to make one really good ballet picture while out there.

Super-duper choregrapher Agnes de Mille is already at work in Hollywood, staging the dances for a new Danny Kaye picture, and planning to compose a new work for Ballet Theater soon, with dances for a new Broadway musical in the offing.

Jack Cole is, or soon will be, on his way to Hollywood, to appear in two pictures, and then take a vacation in Mexico, or vice versa, George Bockman to replace him in the current "Ziegfeld Follies." And Eugene Loring is said to have arrived for work on a film "Follies," likewise described as "Ziegfeld."

Paul Draper, now touring Army posts in the South Pacific, is to have a screen test on his return; while Fred Astaire, who passed his screen test ten years ago, is traveling eastward as far as Norfolk, Va., as a volunteer entertainer in U. S. O. camp shows.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Strictly Dishonorable," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Featuring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5, 7:55. "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. 3, 6, 8:45.

Fenway—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall. 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Virgin Bride." 21:5, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45. "School for Husbands." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:11, 4:06, 7:01, 10:06. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Lawrence Olivier. 2:25, 5:45, 9:20. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Majestic—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, Glenn Miller and his orchestra. Continuous from 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:42 a. m., 3, 6:18, 9:36. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:11 a. m., 1:29, 4:47, 8:05.

Modern—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. 9, 11:50 a. m., 6:20, 9:35. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Bataan," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:55, 10. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Merchant Seamen," "Invasion of Europe." "Wild Horses," "Aqua Thrills," "A Message from Malta," "Boobs in the Night," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:25, 7:55, 10:25. **Stage Show:** 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 6:50, 9:20.

Scollay—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

State—"Bataan," Robert Taylor. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:50. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Telepix—"Malta," "Air Force Band." "The Merchant Marine," "Superstitions," "Pete Smith," "Canoeing at La Salle," "The Malay Straits," news digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Murder on the Air," Nan Grey, Donald Woods. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 6:35, 9:05. "Westland Case," Preston Foster. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:35, 4:45, 8, 10:10.

Uptown—"Taxi, Mister," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 1:10, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie. 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:16, 6:25, 9:40. "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Jim Stewart, Jean Arthur. "Chetniks," P. Dorn, Anna Sten. 1:45, 7:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.
Regent: "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger. 1:45, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "He's My Guy."
Coolidge Corner: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "Desert Victory."
Cleveland Circle: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Night Plane from Chungking." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. "Salute for Three," M. Carey, D. Woodes. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 2, 8.
University: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Archer, Susan Hayward. "Purple V," John Archer, Mary McLeod.
Codman Square: "I Walked with Zombie," Tom Conway. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," James Stewart. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 3:10, 8:55, "The Secret Weapon." 2, 7:40.
Park: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Desert Victory."
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Lady Bodyguard," Anne Shirley. 2, 8.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "March of Time—Inside Fascist Spain." 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 1:53, 5, 8:07. "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 3:44, 5:51, 8:58.
Mystic: "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:15, 6:40. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:20, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:05, 9:05. "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett, Leslie Brooks. 1:32, 7:52.
Orpheum: "Laugh Your Blues Away," 1:55, 8. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. 3:10, 9:15.
Strand: "Next of Kin," E. Sydney, N. Pilbeam. 3:20, 8:25. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2:05, 7, 9:50.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye John Payne. "Clancy Street Boys." East Side Kids.
Fellsway: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.
MELROSE—Melrose: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward.
NATICK—Colonial: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. Frank Morgan. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Ia Andrews. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez, Louis Wilson. 2, 8.
Strand: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
Strand: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Cat People," Simone Simon.
Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camess: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy, Elyse Knox. 2:09, 7:54. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart, Conrad Veidt. 3:53, 9:49.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran, Elyse Knox. "Night Monster," Bela Lugosi, Irene Hervey.
Coolidge: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Get Hep to Love," D. O'Connor, Gloria Jean.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "March of Time—Show Business at War."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Hitler's Children," James Craig. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Voiney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Nationals game	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News comment	The Curtain Rises: talk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Baseball Interviews	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness".	Braves-Philadelphia Na-	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	tionals baseball game	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Braves-Philadelphia Na-	Harry James' Orchestra
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch.	tionals baseball game	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; dr.	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Braves-Philadelphia Na-	Red Nichols' Orchestra.
5:00	Talk; "Follies"	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries".	tionals baseball game.	Russ Morgan's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Highway Patrol: drama,	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Today at Home	Newscast	Kay Kyser's College of	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music.
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	String Concert	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	The Answer Man	"California Melodies";	The Lyric Theater
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	Maxine Gray, songs; or	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. & Mrs. North"; com	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Lum 'n' Abner"; sketch	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card"; quiz with	Attuck's Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Orchesera
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom"; drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Beethoven's Concerto No. 5
9:15	"Mayor of Town".	"John Freedom"; drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	("Emperor")
9:30	Jack Carson Va-	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Soldiers With Wings";	Classical Album
9:45	riety Show; guests	Orchestra; Songs	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet Orch.; drama	
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news.	News Service
10:15	"Il Trovatore"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Musical program
10:30	"Elwell's Weekly"	Music of the Masters	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news.	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News: World War II	Music of the Masters	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	Dance orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15	Rise Stevens	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	"Unrationed Jam"	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Foods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Foods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'Music of Yesterday	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Pair: comedy	Breakfast Club	"Daytime Classics"	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Landt Trio: songs	Breakfast Club	Military Band: News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Musical Highlights	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	Shady Valley Folks	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	Shady Valley Folks	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party;	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch.	Party; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday: sk.	Hour: music; speakers.	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensemble	Fashion Talk; News	Council for Democracy
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	Seth's Village Canteen	Dick Todd, songs	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys'; music	'Light of the World': sk.	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Lonely Women'; sketch	'Yankee Patcher'	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Studio Orchestra; Talks.	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra; Talks.	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves-Philadel.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	phia Nationals baseball	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	game	Ray Noble's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness".	Boston Braves-Philadel.	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	phia Nationals baseball	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	game	Four King Sisters, songs
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones's sketch	Braves-Philadelphia Na-	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45	B. Eliott: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	tionals baseball game	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, News	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	War Correspondent.	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: "Home"	Music for Moderns: s'ngs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis,

Private Work Termed Vital by Saltonstall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, greeted at the annual Governors Conference here with interest as one of several potential Republican Presidential nominees among the 41 State Chief Executives in attendance, has repeatedly echoed the steadily rising tone of the Conference, which stresses the need for return of both government and business controls to the hands at the operational level.

"Jobs in private industry," Governor Saltonstall said in a radio symposium preceding the Conference, "for all who are able to work, are the surest solution of postwar problems and the best guarantee of our system of living."

"Public works may be necessary for a time, but at best, Government projects will be a stop-gap; and at worst they cannot provide enough jobs, quickly enough. The first three to six months after 'V' day will be the most critical. Decentralized planning by private industry now is the only sure measure to prevent employment from being too little and too late."

The Governor offered a succinct illustration of what one company in his own State had done to plan its postwar activities.

Planning Committee

Last October, he recounted, the president of this company formed a postwar planning committee, comprising himself, the vice-presidents in charge of production distribution and the treasurer, as operating representative. General suggestions were invited from 23 selected men, who constituted the active management, among them wholesale and branch sales managers, manufacturing superintendents, designers, engineers, new products men. Then they were confronted with detailed questions as to what products should be made after the war, as well as with problems of methods and markets.

As a guiding policy, the Governor continued, the committee decided to think of the individual products which their company could make after the war; to estimate the probable volume of sales; and then to build up the total sales possible for the whole group of products. Considering also the social responsibilities of employment, they concluded that they should seek to employ about 175 per cent of the pre-war normal level.

Survey showed that the war had boosted the number of workers 100 per cent; that about 25 per cent of the pre-war pay roll were in the armed services and had a right to expect their jobs back; while 50 per cent of the new employees would probably leave the company voluntarily after the war, leaving a net figure of 175 per cent. The company decided not to let its physical assets be too much of a limiting factor on what they would seek to accomplish.

Study of Problems

The nert step, he said, was to study the problems involved in choosing the postwar line of both established and potential products. Many old products were investigated as to possibilities for improving quality, production and distribution.

The executives agreed on the need for engaging in research of all kinds. Similarly they suggested the company should get into a branch of the plastic industry with which it was gaining experience in its war production. After these "what" questions came the "how" questions, such as "How shall we produce?" and "How shall we sell?"

"The third question," Governor Saltonstall declared, "is 'when.' Even though the answer depends finally on the length of the war, the committee is convinced that some steps can be undertaken immediately without interferring with war work. Sufficient progress has been made to convince the company that the efforts have been worth while. The program has caught the imagination of all the personnel from president to machinist. Incidentally, the co-operation stimulated among different departments has actually increased the output of war products."

"There is another important source of jobs in the critical months immediately after 'V' day," he said. "That is deferred maintenance and repairs." One Massachusetts company, he noted, "assigned a full-time engineer to prepare detailed plans for action as soon after 'V' day as materials and workers are available. This company is planning to spend one million dollars on this program."

"If industry large or small, distributor as well as manufacturer," he held, "will tackle the job as have the two I have just described, then we shall win our postwar battle without suffering a blow. The function of the States, as I see it, is to stimulate and assist private enterprise in these preparations. Over a year ago, we appointed a postwar readjustment committee in Massachusetts to do just this. Other States can and many are doing likewise."

"Jobs like Topsy, won't just grow up. We must work hard to create them. If this country can go all out for a war, it can go all out for peace. So let us tackle our peace problems with the same fighting spirit that is speeding us forward to victory."

N. E. Bakeries Fined $51,950 In U. S. Court

Fines totaling $51,950 were imposed on 46 defendants representing 90 per cent of the $185,000,000 bakery business in New England and part of New York State, when they pleaded nolo to an indictment under the Sherman Act charging them with fixing prices of bread and bakery products, in the United States District Court yesterday.

Charges included conspiracy to restrain trade, agreeing to destroy returned bread and not offer it for sale as food to the public and discouraging certain forms of advertising among smaller bakers.

Alleged plans of the defendants included fixing the content of cake and pastry products with their weight and size and raising the price of bread one cent a loaf, the Court was told by Edmond J. Ford of Lawrence, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, who prosecuted the case, and has charge of the enforcement of the Sherman Act in the New England and Northern New York area.

Indictments were returned May 28, 1942, by a Federal Grand Jury as part of a national investigation of alleged abuses prevailing in various industries by the United States Attorney General's office in Washington in an extensive anti-trust drive.

Speedy Reduction

Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney at Boston said that the effect of this prosecution was an immediate reduction in the price of bread and bakery goods estimated to have amounted in one year to $4,600,000 in savings to the people of New England and New York.

Charges of the Grand Jury included allegations that the defendants eliminated competition, suppressing the distribution of coupons or other premiums used in stimulating competition, deprived many persons of an opportunity to purchase bread and other bakery articles at a reasonable price, and prevented persons engaged in the bakery business and in selling the products from conducting their business in such reasonable ways as they may have seen fit.

The New England Bakers Association under the charges of this indictment, together with its 56 associates, allegedly arranged for meetings of bakers held at Boston for the purpose of fixing prices of pastry and of bread throughout New England and Northern New York, according to the indictment.

Vast Production

Total production of bread by bakers in the territory covered according to the indictment is annually about 2,340,000,000 pounds and the approximate price is $185,000,000. The total value of other bakery products affected is stated as about $90,000,000 annually. About 13,000,000 people were said to be affected by the price increase.

The plan by which the New England Bakers Association operated, according to the allegations of the Federal Department of Justice, was a system of communication through its directors and governors by which it was able to reach practically all of the bakers in the territory of New England.

Fines imposed by Judge George C. Sweeney ranged as high as $5,000. Among the larger companies paying the $5,000 fines were the General Baking Company, Ward Baking company, Hathaway Baking Company, Continental Baking Company and the New England Bakers Association. Officers of these companies were fined $1,000 each.

Fines of $1,000 were imposed on the National Biscuit Company and several smaller bakeries. The Connecticut Bakers Association and officers and agents of smaller bakeries were fined $500 each, while a group of local bakers were fined from $100 to $300 each.

Vermont Models Visit Boston Bond Show

Egan

Posed for 'Freedom of Worship" Painting by Rockwell

Vermont models for the "Four Freedoms" paintings of Norman Rockwell, national magazine cover artist, visited Boston yesterday to appear at the "Four Freedoms" War Bond Show at Filene's store. Shown, left to right, are: J. L. Lynne, of the Saturday Evening Post; Mrs. Harrington, central figure of the "Freedom of Worship" poster; Florence Lindsley, Charles Lindsley, William Hoisington, and, seated, Shirley Hoisington.

Record Store War Bond Sale Expected in Hub

Opinion that the week's run of the Four Freedoms War Bond Show will establish a record for smaller denomination bond sales within a store in the New England area was expressed today by the joint committee in charge of the exhibition-show at Filene's in Boston.

With a first day count of $80,000 in total sales the committee disclosed that show visitors in succeeding hours have gone "all-out" in a War Bond buying spree.

Tomorrow, Leatrice Joy Gilbert, daughter of two movie stars of yesteryear, is scheduled to do her bit for the War Bond Show.

Capt. Walter L. Coss, holder of the Silver Star and one of the six surviving members of the original 17th Pursuit Squadron of the American Air Force, who appeared yesterday, told of the increasing individual superiority of American fliers over the Japanese.

"It is quite evident that the caliber of Jap fliers today is far less than those we met in the first months of the war," Captain Coss said.

The captain, who was one of the group of American fliers in the Philippines who were outnumbered approximately 40 times when the Japanese invaded, explained that in the first three months of the war the Japanese were superbly trained pilots. At present, however, due to losses of their highly-trained men, coupled with the increasing supremacy of the American boys, they are no longer a match. This factor, he said, accounts for increasing U. S. air victories in the southwestern Pacific.

Feature of today's show was the speaking appearances of the Vermont neighbors of Artist Norman Rockwell who modeled for the Four Freedoms posters around which the entire show is geared. Carl Hess, central figure of the "Freedom of Speech" poster, and Mrs. Harrington, prominent figure in the "Freedom of Worship" poster told of their experiences while posing, talks which were also radiocast by Station WBZ, at 12:15 p. m. They also spoke at 3:30 p. m. Two youngsters of the "Freedom from Want" poster also spoke but it was disclosed that they were far more interested in a subway and elevated ride which they were given. These rides were a "must" of the Boston trip, Norman Rockwell, artist, disclosed.

Two N. E. Soldiers Listed as Killed

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The names of two New Englanders are included in a list of 84 United States soldiers announced by the War Department today as having been killed in action in the Asiatic, European, North African, North American and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

European Area

Massachusetts

Corrigan, Tech. Sergeant Edward, Mrs. Delia Corrigan, mother, Roxbury.

North American Area

Maine

Savage, Private First Class Harold O., Asa Savage, father, Lincoln.

Scanty Supply of Meat Reaching N. E. Markets

Food Problems in New England

Little hope of early relief from the continuing meat shortage in New England was seen today by officials of the Office of Price Administration. A survey conducted in Greater Boston by John M. Doheny, District Meat Rationing Officer, gave the following information:

Beef—25 to 30 per cent below the scanty supplies the City has been receiving during recent weeks.

Lamb—50 per cent below normal.

Pork—Supplies spotty.

Smoked and corned meats — Supplies fair.

Sausage—Supplies moving well.

Tip for Vacationists

If you hope to eat while away from home on vacation, take your ration books wtih you. This was the advice given today by Edward A. Stiller, OPA Regional Rationing Officer, who said that persons who are guests at sumer hotels and camps for seven days or more, and who take eight or more meals a week at such places, must turn their War Ration Books over to the hotel manager or camp director.

At the end of each week, the manager will tear out 11 blue points and 16 red points—the rate at which the average guest consumes rationed foods at home. These stamps are then turned over to the local ration board. They do not permit the institutional user to buy more food, since it operates with a predetermined allotment.

"Ration etiquette demands that patrons of small hotels, camps, and boarding houses which come under what we call the 'pooled book group' turn over ration stamps even if they only stay for a week end," Mr. Stiller said. "These rations are pooled to keep the hotel supplied with food."

Vegetable Crop News

Compared with previous periods, weather in southern New England during the first half of June was more generally favorable for the growth of vegetable crops, according to the New England Crop Reporting Service.

A good yield of high quality asparagus is being harvested. Both transplanted and seed beets have made good growth and a successively improving condition has been reported. Early cabbage has made good growth in most sections.

Supplies of both leaf and iceberg lettuce have been increasing in the Boston market, and have attained heavy volume in Rhode Island and Connecticut markets. The strawberry crop has made rapid progress. The early celery crop is reported in good condition. Early plantings of snap beans have been progressing well. Sweet corn is doing well, but continued warm and sunny weather is needed. Late-sown spring spinach is spotted. Supplies are liberal, but peak deliveries have passed.

Maine's Girl Farmers

Announcement that the Young Girls, 16 to 18 years of age, would work on Maine farms in the cultivation and harvesting of canning crops for Lend-Lease shipments was made today by Miss Katherine L. Potter, State Leader of the Women's Emergency Farm Service.

Miss Potter said that the unit would augment the regular corps of Farmerettes, "which work anywhere from two weeks to three or four months." She added that between 440 and 500 women were expected to work in Maine this summer.

Joseph A. Conry

Joseph A. Conry, who passed on in Washington, D. C., yesterday, had served the city of Boston in many a political capacity before he removed to the capital in 1934. Mr. Conry had also been Imperial Russian Consul in Boston for nearly 25 years for which he had been decorated by Nicholas II.

A native of Brookline, Mass., Mr. Conry practiced law in Boston and served as President of the Common Council and Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. He served in Congress from 1901 to 1903 and was defeated in a second attempt five years later.

Mr. Conry was appointed Traffic Commissioner of Boston in 1930 by Representative James M. Curley, who was then Mayor. Yesterday Mr. Curley paid tribute to Mr. Conry on the floor of the House. Mr. Conry urged, among other things, construction of a traffic tunnel from South Boston to East Boston and an elevated roadway in downtown Boston employing the now-dismantled Atlantic Avenue Elevated line.

He served also as Assistant Attorney General and was for a time Director of the Port of Boston.

Jewel-Crest Inc.

will mend it

Your favorite clip needs fixing? Watch out of kilter? Have you old buttons to be made into earrings, or silver to be replated? Skillful fingers do all this at Jewel-Crest.

376 Boylston Street Boston

Two Bay State Men Praised For Part in Algiers Assault

War Activities in New England

Two Massachusetts men have received commendations from the Navy for their part in the landing of some 800 American troops who took part in the assault on Algiers, the First Naval District announced today.

Commended were Ensign John B. Wheeler, USNR, of West Roxbury, who participated in a 160-mile trip by landing boats and corvette after the torpedoing of a transport, and Arthur H. Dragon, USNR, of Northampton, who displayed heroism in a separate incident.

A letter from the Chief of Naval Personnel to Ensign Wheeler said: "The Bureau has been informed that you, as boat division officer of a U. S. Navy Transport which was torpedoed off the African Coast, participated in operations involving the transportation of 800 assault troops by landing boats and corvette 160 miles under constant threat of enemy attack in order to participate in the assault on Algiers. It is reported that you conducted yourself in an especially creditable manner under most difficult and hazardous circumstances and contributed importantly to the success of the operations!"

A letter from the Chief of Naval Personnel to Ensign Dragon stated: "The Bureau has been informed of your exceptionally able performance of duty while you were attached to the U. S. S. (name withheld from publication) as assistant engineer officer. It appears that you not only displayed an unusual knowledge of engineering, but that when this vessel was grounded, you removed all enlisted presonnel from the engine and boiler space, and yourself took the throttle when the pounding of the vessel was raising the engine some six inches, creating a grave danger that steam lines in these compartments would be broken. For your skill and devotion to duty in disregard of your personal safety, you are hearby recommended."

Boston Boy Honored

Sergeant Lloyd I. Larsen of Mattapan has been awarded the Silver Star by Brig. Gen. Edmund B. Sebree for gallantry in action on Guadalcanal, a War Department communication disclosed today.

With disregard for his own personal safety, the citation said, Sergeant Larsen extinguished a fire that had started in an ammunition dump following a Japanese raid. Prior to entering the Army the Mattapan man was employed by the J. S. Johnson & Sons Company.

Greek Vets Fight

Two veteran mariners of the Greek Merchant Marine, whose ships were shot out from under them by Nazi submarines, are now privates in the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards, Mass.

Steve Mavrelos and Eleftherios Gavarilis both served with the Greek Merchant Marine for 14 years but were not acquainted until they joined the same painters union in Philadelphia. They were inducted in that city six weeks ago. Both have families in Greece from whom they have not heard in the last four years.

N. E. Men Wounded In Aleutian Area

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP) — The names of three New Englanders were included in today's War Department list of 305 United States soldiers wounded in action in the Aleutian area.

The New England casualties and next of kin:

Maine

Henry, Private John E. A.—Antoine Henry, father, Chisholm.

Hutchins, Sergeant Alden W.—Mrs. Marguerite E. Hutchins, wife, Thorndike, Montville.

Massachusetts

Mason, Second Lieut. Arthur J.—Mrs. Sarah M. Mason, mother, Boston.

Scituate Tax $30

A reduction of $2 in the Scituate, Mass., tax rate was announced today, bringing the figure down to $30. In the past two years the tax rate has been reduced $3.60.

Dennis H. Shea, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, said the town, which would be debt free this year, has purchased $50,000 worth of War Bonds and has a cash surplus of over $100,000.

Saugusites Seek Profits in Pigs

SAUGUS, Mass., June 23 (AP)—A ton of pork by Thanksgiving is the goal eight Saugus men have set from an investment of $80 in eight little porkers.

They expect that the pigs, which weighed 10 pounds each when they purchased them, will tip the scales at between 200 and 250 pounds each by Thanksgiving.

In the joint project, each purchaser contributed $3 to build a sty and the upkeep has been averaging 20 cents each a week for feed.

On a "share and share alike basis," each man takes a full week's turn at feeding. Only three of them have had any previous experience raising hogs.

Service Film Premiere

A premiere showing of a documentary film on the work of the boys serving the American Field Service on the fighting fronts will be shown in Boston on June 29 at 4 p. m. at the New England Mutual Hall. Families and friends of the men participating in this work are invited to attend.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—June 30—Red "J," "K," "L," "M" and "N" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk expire on this date. All expire June 30.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—June 30—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires on this date.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—June 30—Second tire inspection for B-book holders must be completed by this date. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Automobile Use Stamp—July 1—Last day to purchase $5 stamp.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

"PEOPLE ARE VERY NICE ABOUT IT"

"Sure! I'll be glad to limit my Long Distance calls to 5 minutes

SOMETIMES, when you've a Long Distance call to a war-busy place, the operator will say—

"Please limit your call to 5 minutes. . . . Others are waiting."

This doesn't happen all the time because many Long Distance calls go through about as usual.

But when it does happen, we want you to understand why. The idea is to help everybody get better service.

We know you'll be glad to co-operate. . . . It's just one of those details which are so important these days.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

British Mass Raiders Blast Steel Mills at Mülheim in Ruhr

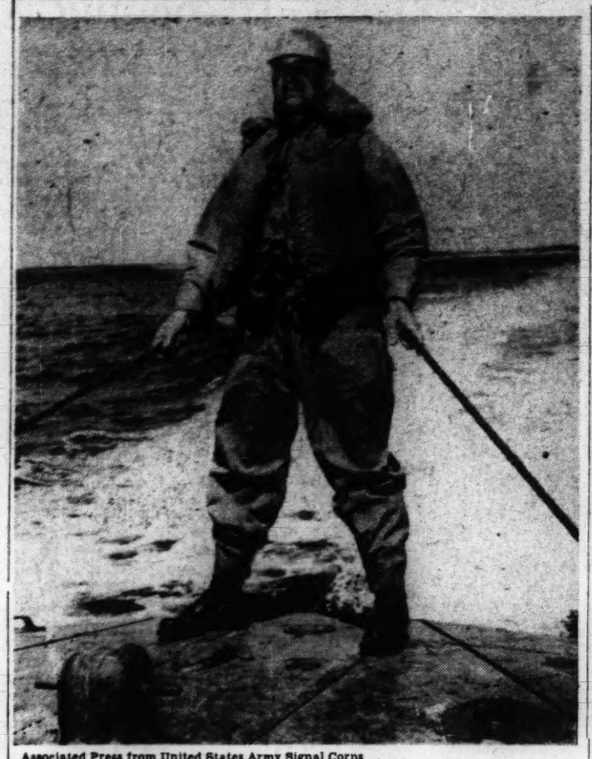
Continued from Page 1

the Ruhr and Belgium. These are not prohibitive losses when the results of the raids are weighed, but they show conclusively that German defenses are as strong, if not stronger, than they ever have been.

In the Mediterranean theater, meanwhile, new and damaging blows have been struck at Mussolini's supply system for Southern Italy and Sicily. RAF Wellingtons dropped two-ton block busters in the freight yards at Salerno less than 12 hours after American bombers had attacked the same targets by daylight, and new raids were carried out against Sicilian bases. Aerial reconnaissance photos showed that the June 21 Flying Fortress raid on Naples destroyed 40 per cent of the Italian Royal Arsenal.

These repeated assaults on the Naples area suggest that the Allied invasion spearhead may be directed against this portion of the Italian boot rather than against Sicily and the southern extremities of the mainland. There is a good deal to be said for such a plan. Italy is only 100 miles wide at this point, and if the Allies could make a quick drive across it they could conceivably force a quick surrender of Southern Italy and Sicily at comparatively little cost.

The Russian front remains quiet, except for new Soviet aerial thrusts at German airdromes behind the lines, and there is little that is new from the Far East or the South Pacific.



Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

A Close-up View of Tactics

From the roped stern of a fast command vessel Brig. Gen. David A. D. Ogden, commander of a United States Army Engineer amphibian unit in training for invasion, watches maneuvers of his landing-boat fleet. This picture is the only one ever released by the War Department showing an amphibian General in action.

Continent:

Mülheim Target Of RAF Assault

A British Air Ministry communiqué said preliminary reports indicated the bombing of Mülheim was "well concentrated" and declared returning crews reported they had seen great fires still burning in Krefeld, main objective of a smashing RAF assault on the Rhineland the previous night, and at Recklinghausen, which was hit by United States Flying Fortresses in daylight on June 22.

RAF fighter planes simultaneously carried out intruder patrols over Holland and France, shooting down two enemy aircraft in the course of the operations, the bulletin said.

It reported that 35 British bombers and one fighter had failed to return.

Mülheim, one of the smaller towns in the Ruhr, was described as a satellite of the great industrial center of Duisburg, which is situated at the junction of the Rhine and the Ruhr.

It is an important center of the German steel industry as well as the site of large railway car and locomotive repair shops. It also is one of the principal outlets from the Ruhr to Southern Germany by rail.

Mülheim has a normal peacetime population of about 136,000. It was raided twice in 1940 but has not been attacked since.

A DNB report broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press said Oberhausen had been hit as well as Mülheim. Oberhausen, located only a few miles from Mülheim, was attacked by the RAF the night of June 14.

Germans Claim 24 Raiders Downed

The German report said 24 of the raiding bombers were destroyed. As usual, the broadcast described the attack as "a terror raid," and acknowledged "heavy damage." The German communiqué said the populations of Oberhausen and Mülheim suffered "major casualties."

The Canadian Bomber Command took part in the night's assault.

The continuing offensive has carried explosives to German Europe in conveyor-belt fashion, the Mülheim raid marking the fourth night in a row the RAF has been over the Continent, starting with Le Creusot, France, on June 19, following up with a 1,000-mile trip to the Southern German city of Friedrichshafen on June 20, and the Krefeld attack June 21. During daylight on June 22, the Americans went into the Ruhr for the first time, kindling a square mile of fires in the Huls synthetic rubber plant at Rechlinghausen.

A DNB broadcast recorded by the Associated Press asserted that the Allies had suffered their "greatest defeat" so far over Western Europe by losing 135 planes in a period of slightly more than 24 hours.

Official British and American reports, however, listed 99 bombers as lost in the raids on Krefeld, Huls and Mülheim in that period. In addition, one fighter was lost on the Krefeld operations, three British planes were downed in a convoy fight off the Dutch coast on June 22, and four fighters are missing from June 22 daylight battles, making a grand total of 107.

Records did not show immediately whether this was the heaviest loss in any similar period during the Allied bombing offensive. However, German losses reached their peak at 185 on one day during the Battle of Britain when the Nazis were using smaller bomber forces than those now employed by the Allies.

Swiss Houses Shook During Raid on Reich

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, June 23

The British raid on Friedrichshafen the night of June 20 was so powerful, it was reported today, that an eyewitness, 10 miles away on the Swiss side of Lake Constance, was blown from the window of his home and three feet back into the room.

The report was published by the Neue Zurcher Zeitung, whose frontier correspondent said he heard 15 heavy explosions. "Houses shook and trees outside swayed as though by a powerful gust of wind," he said, and he was thrown back twice from his window by air pressure.

British Lancaster bombers made the long raid to attack the Luftschiffbau Radio Factory, which makes radio-location equipment.

Invasion:

Berlin Still Guessing Where It Will Strike

The Germans, still playing an invasion guessing game, were represented by the Berlin Radio as picking Italy as the most likely Allied landing spot but there were indications they expected their junior partner to meet the initial attack with little aid from the Nazi war machine.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information in London, promised help "in case of a decisive battle on Italian soil," implying that until then Mussolini's legions should shoulder the greater part of the weight.

There were reports on the other hands that the Nazis already were rushing troops and planes to the Calabrian coastline, the section of the Italian mainland nearest to the present Allied bases, but there was no confirmation.

The Berlin broadcast hinted that Mussolini has called home his troops that have been policing occupied territory in Europe.

After inspecting Sicily's defenses, Günthner Weber, correspondent of the German propaganda agency, Transocean, said in a broadcast he was "inclined to think an attacker has little chance" of capturing the island. He described the island's defenses as formidable and very deep, with strong reserves of crack German and Italian troops in readiness to meet an attack at any point. He said every mountain pass on the island was elaborately fortified and that defenses were growing in strength daily.

Mediterranean:

Wellingtons Follow 'Forts' at Salerno

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said Wellingtons of the RAF, which smashed at Salerno on the night of June 21 less than 12 hours after American bombers had struck the same targets by daylight, did heavy damage to the City's freight yards and near-by barracks and caused huge fires.

Salerno, 30 miles southeast of Naples, is a key point on the main electric railway running southward from Naples to the Italian toe. The American raid had caused extensive damage to the many railway sidings, repair depots, and approaches to the yards there, and reconnaissance reports showed railway traffic already had been interrupted for 24 hours by the smashing of roundhouses, turntables, and other installations at other points along the line.

The Wellingtons encountered only light antiaircraft fire as they swept in over their targets, and no enemy fighters, so that all raiders returned safely to their bases.

The only other aerial activity of the Northwest African Air Forces on June 22 was patroling and reconnaissance, the bulk of the hundreds of bombers and fighters being inactive.

But a medium-sized enemy vessel, which was caught towing half a dozen barges 30 miles off the southeast coast of Sardinia the previous night, was sunk by RAF Beaufighters which swept through a barrage by an escorting destroyer and tug.

The Beaufighters scored two direct hits and the ship blew up. Allied airmen then attacked the barges and destroyer, but results were not observed.

One Allied plane was lost in the day's operations, which included forays by Malta intruders over Sicily and Southern Italy when railway stations and a factory were attacked with bombs and machine guns.

The Northwest African Air Force announced that reconnaissance photos showed 40 per cent of the Italian Royal Arsenal was destroyed by flames and explosions in the Flying Fortress attack on Naples, June 21. Other damage included at least 3 direct hits on the torpedo factory, severe damage to an air-frame works, several hits on artillery barracks and motor transport depots, at least 25 hits on the central station and railway sidings, 10 hits on locomotive sheds, 2 hits on the roundhouse, a hit on the turntable, and destruction of many freight cars on the tracks.

At nearby Cancello, the entire motor transport and stores depot was devastated and 16 buildings were destroyed, protographs showed. Four fires still were blazing 24 hours after the raid.

The broadcast Italian communiqué, acknowledging the Wellington raid on Salerno, said also that Castelvetrano and Milazzo in Sicily, and Olbia in Northern Sardinia had been bombed and machine-gunned.

Russia:

Red Airmen Hammer At Nazi Airdromes

Russian bombers hammered again at Nazi airdromes behind the lines but the only ground activity reported by the Russian communiqué consisted of scouting and artillery bombardments.

About 20 German planes were destroyed on the ground when Red Army airmen struck behind the enemy's defenses on the Leningrad front, and three enemy planes were downed in air combat near Rostov, said the bulletin, recorded by the Associated Press from Moscow radiocasts.

On June 22, the Russians said their airmen bombed supply depots and airdromes at several points along the front and shot 17 enemy planes from formations attempting to attack the Leningrad sector. The Russian bulletin admitted the loss of nine Russian fighters during the aerial combats.

The Russians reported a renewal of scattered attacks by Polish Patriots against German occupation authorities in which they said an ammunition dump was blown up at Paznanye and a German troop train was wrecked near Katowice.

The Patriots were reported to have struck boldly in Warsaw, killing or wounding "many Germans" when they mined a military bath house, and killing nine Nazi officers in another attack.

By a Staff Artist

The Net Tightens on Italy

Map illustrates how Italy's woes are increasing under a continuing rain of bombs and the steady encroachments of Allied sea and land forces, as exemplified by the visit of King George of England to unconquerable Malta.

Chinese Guerrillas Aid American Flier

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, June 23

Lieut. Thomas Clark of Ligonier, Pa., has returned safely to his fighter squadron with the 14th United States Air Force after surviving a crash landing and a 50-mile hike through Japanese-held territory.

Furthermore, the American flier returned richer by 7,000 Chinese dollars—about $210 at the current rate of exchange—the "comfort fund" gift of Gen. Chen Cheng, Commander of Chinese forces in the Upper Yangtze River Battle Area, to whose headquarters he was escorted by Chinese guerrillas. Lieutenant Clark crashed on June 6 near the Japanese-held town of Kingmen, northeast of Ichang.

"Chinese villagers hid me," he recounted today, "and the only recompense they asked was a few American songs I sang for them."

South Pacific:

Japanese Routed Near Salamaua

The jungle front line which the Allies began establishing on the approaches to Salamaua, New Guinea, last February has proved itself against the strongest attack yet hurled at it by the Japanese.

A communique from Allied Headquarters in Australia disclosed that on June 21 enemy patrols of considerable size struck at Australian ground fighters on Lababia Ridge at Mubo, 12 miles below Salamaua. They were "sharply repulsed with over 100 enemy casualties," the communiqué said, after which accurate fire was poured on them by American-manned Boston attack planes as they retreated. Twenty times the Bostons roared low over the withdrawing Japanese.

Since the Allies wrested the Papuan Peninsula from the Japanese last January, their jungle fighters have infiltrated northwest toward the Huon Gulf enemy bases of Salamaua and Lae but little progress has been reported since it was disclosed on April 26 that the Allies commanded ridgetops overlooking Japanese-held Mubo.

The communiqué also told of a raid by American Liberator bombers and Australian Beaufighters on the Japanese floatplane base of Taberfane on the Aroe Islands, above Darwin, Australia.

China:

Japanese Peace Offers Rejected

China will reject any Japanese attempts to make a separate peace, a Government spokesman declared in Chungking, reiterating assertions that his country will fight on with the United Nations until victory is won.

The spokesman told a press conference that the Japanese had launched many "peace offensives" in the past six years, but said all had been ignored by the Chinese.

Other Chungking dispatches said United States fighter planes, striking with Chinese troops at Japanese positions near Lake Tungting in northern Hunan Province, poured thousands of rounds of ammunition into three enemy-held towns in that area on June 21.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Air Force also strafed Japanese shipping on Tungting Lake and on the Yangtze River, sinking two steamers and damaging a gunboat, it was said. The American fliers carried out their attacks without challenge and all planes returned to the base.

King Acclaimed by Malta On Visit to Embattled Isle

Continued from Page 1

even before this cruiser—the same warship from the bridge of which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Andrew Browne Cunningham took a close-range view of the bombardment of Pantelleria—reached the bomb-scarred breakwater curving protectively from one side of the Harbor.

Bells and Cheers

Church bells were ringing in the steeples, and as we drew nearer we could hear the rise and fall of cheering from thousands of persons crowded on the natural grandstand of streets and houses above the water side.

As we entered the harbor, half a dozen of Malta's RAF Spitfires roared across the sky, sailors lined up on the moored British cruiser cheered lustily, and the King, standing on a specially built platform just forward of the bridge, raised his hand in repeated salutes.

The cheering really began in earnest when the Pinnace with the King aboard threaded its way through native rowboats to the steps of the Customhouse where a military honor guard was drawn up and Lord Gort, Governor General of the Island, was waiting to receive the King. As the soldiers presented arms, the band played "God Save the King."

Malta is rich in amateur town and village bands, and every one of them turned out to do appropriate honors to the occasion. In addition, choirs of children piped the National Anthem, joined by groups of islanders who took it up spontaneously. The musical greeting merged into endless cheering along the route of the procession as the King visited Senglea, Cospicua, Vittoriosa across the grand harbor from Valletta, and drove to the Governor General's summer place at Verdalla.

I saw a handful of American soldiers at one of the numerous towns the King went through and British soldiers and sailors very much in evidence. But the vast majority of the spectators were radiant and excited Maltese, healthy and high-spirited, whose morale stood up so finely in their severe, sustained ordeal.

Scene in Palace Square

Most affecting scene of all was that in the Palace Square, where the concourse, jammed shoulder to shoulder, cheered the King as he appeared on one of the balconies of the Governor General's bomb-shattered palace, the walls and ceilings of which had caved in. Within the palace, the King presented Lord Gort with his Field Marshal's baton and the George Cross he bestowed on the island reposing on a velvet cushion under guard.

In the square below, the Boy Scouts of Malta, who have a fine record of services rendered during the blitz, were present in force, their banners contributing splashes of color to the vivid picture.

Afterward, the King visited underground workshops at the dockside and spent some time in the elaborate deep shelters that gave sanctuary to the Maltese during the blitzes.

Normally, I was told, the Maltese never cheer—they clap hands by way of giving public expression to their approval. But this day they simply roared, and they kept it up until the King left the balcony to continue his tour.

Following a tour of the northern section of the Island and the dockyards, the King after lunch at Verdalla, drove into the southern half of the Island and inspected the RAF airfields. In the morning, the King paused several times to view some of Malta's worst areas of destruction, where streets still were piled high at the sides with fallen stonework.

Unity Among Leaders Seen In Soviet-U. S. Secret Letters

TORONTO, June 23 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies says the messages he recently carried between President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin must remain secret, but "it is, however, a fair inference" that they bespeak unity among Allied leaders.

"That, I am sure, gives us all great satisfaction," he said in an address last night at a Canadian-Soviet friendship rally.

The former U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union asserted that mutual confidence between Russia and its Allies, particularly Canada and the United States, was essential to a lasting peace because "without Russia there can be no stable peace."

He said the speedup in travel has made Russia of vital importance to America.

"We will soon be more closely interlocked with airplanes across the pole," he explained. "Moscow will soon be overnight from New York. We three great nations, and only we three—Russian, Canada, and the United States—will be at the hub and, in fact, be the hub of the world."

Declaring that "Russia needs peace—wants peace," Mr. Davies said "it is vital that Russia should trust us, and that the United Nations should trust Russia," and that differences in ideologies and religion should not be a barrier to an agreement on matters vital to the security and peace of the United Nations.

Like Homing Pigeon, Runaway Balloon Heads Straight for the 'Home' Loft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 23—A barrage balloon with homing pigeon instincts came back to roost recently at the place it was built, much to the surprise of the men who had just sent it off to war and who never expected to see it again.

It was on May 20 that the big bag was shipped from the General Tire and Rubber Company balloon room to Camp Tyson, Tenn., just 500 miles due south of Akron. Camp Tyson is the army barrage balloon station where men are trained in the handling of the big unwieldy craft.

On June 8 the ground crew at the Tennessee camp sent the bag up on its maiden flight. A strong north wind was blowing and the recalcitrant balloon, tugging at its mooring mast, finally broke loose in an extra big blast. It must have made a beeline for its home city for, during that afternoon, workers in the General Tire & Rubber Company balloon room saw a big shadow darkening their quarters. On looking out the window they found the big balloon had come home.

It hesitated over the factory for awhile, then, as if it decided not to land, it moved on and disappeared.

Next tableau in the drama was when the puzzled captain of a lake freighter—the "Munsing" off Pelee Island in Lake Erie—radioed the coast guard that a strange-looking balloon was flying about over his boat. He asked what he should do.

Coast Guardsmen, afraid the bag would interfere with shipping if it plopped down, or with airplanes if it stayed up, radioded back, "Shoot it down."

Capt. R. H. Edgerton of the "Munsing" got out a .22 caliber rifle and peppered the Akron-built bag until it was deflated and sank to the lake surface.

Last tableau in the runaway balloon drama was when the bag arrived back at the General balloon room where superintendent H. D. Cameron patched it up and promised to ship it back to camp within a few days.

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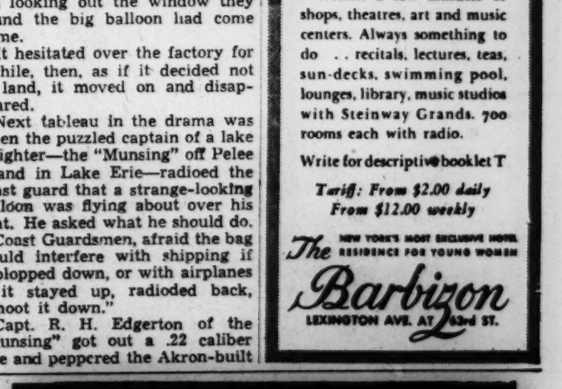

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Jews and Arabs at Peace In Area Near Tel-Aviv

Mr. Harrison, in another of his articles covering his extended tour through Palestine and Syria, points to the harmonious relationship between Jews and Arabs around Tel Aviv as an example of settlement capable of being followed in other sections of this much-disputed area.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

TEL-AVIV, Palestine, June 23—Approaching Tel-Aviv from Jerusalem one passes through an area of Palestine in which Jews and Arabs work side by side on some of the most fertile land in the Middle East.

Despite the fact that only five years ago Jews and Arabs killed each other here in a fight which brought nobody anything, this region provides positive proof that both groups can if they will live peacefully together. There is, moreover, good evidence that each has considerably benefited from the presence of the other. The nearer one gets to Tel-Aviv the more one is impressed by the progress being made to convert Palestine into the land of plenty which its soil, sunshine, and underground water supply make possible.

It is through here and in the Plain of Sharon region, north of the city, that can be seen the full effect of the tremendous effort which the Jews from all parts of the world have put into the creation of their national home.

No fair-minded person passing through here would ever again assert that the Jews are by nature city dwellers, and incapable of tilling the soil successfully.

Beneficial to Arabs

This coastal area of the Holy Land is actually one of the world's most interesting experimental areas. Here the Jew with the background of modern Europe and America is introducing the full weight of twentieth century progress into a land which economically, socially, and culturally has been living a life typical of hundreds, if not thousands, of years ago.

Although the Arab doesn't much care for this change, there is no lack of evidence that he has benefited where he had made an effort. What is more, since it is obvious that the Jews are here to stay there is a chance for Palestine to become to the world a proof that two races with a different religion, language, and culture can live together for a country's good.

Tel-Aviv itself is a revelation. It is not merely the fact that the city is entirely European in appearance, thereby setting itself off from every other city in this part of the world, but also that one senses an atmosphere of happiness and contentment absent in too much of the rest of the world.

Placed against the somber background of the wholesale extermination of the Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe the atmosphere of Tel-Aviv becomes all the more significant.

Far From a Ghetto

Here are a part of my notes just as I wrote them after a long walk through Tel-Aviv:

"It is a European city of happy people. I can't get away from the impression the Jews here give of normalcy and enjoyment of life. For the first time I have seen a large group of Jews who give no evidence either of the shadow of the ghetto or the ill effects of petty racial discrimination."

Regardless of one's attitude toward the Arab-Jewish question here it is patent that nothing should be done which in any way would stop or hamper this normal life of persons, thousands of whom are only recently escaped from the threat of the Gestapo.

One of the most interesting sights is to see the large number of young people testifying to their faith in the future of a Jewish national home.

The children seem considerably taller and stronger than their parents, and it is rare to see a child or youth who is not deeply tanned, since the boys and girls appear almost to live upon the long and sandy beach extending the entire length of the city water front which is in walking distance from nearly every part of the town.

Jewish Accomplishments

I have made it a point to question a number of British and American soldiers here on leave regarding their attitude and opinion on the Arab-Jewish question and I have discovered a strong general feeling of admiration for Jewish accomplishments in Palestine.

This feeling of friendliness toward the Jewish cause is strongly reinforced by the reception which the troops have received in this all-Jewish city and which is in strong contrast to the feeling of many men that the Arabs are unfriendly and only interested in charging the highest possible prices.

Numerous soldiers and officers, while admitting the justice of Arab contentions, expressed the belief, "Palestine should be given to the Jews," or "the Jews should be allowed to come here as much as they want."

Although such opinions may not be derived from the deep study of the Palestinian problem it is not impossible that they will have an important effect when the time comes to make a final settlement of the Holy Land question after the war.

Furthermore a walk down Tel-Aviv streets is enough to convince any person who makes even a pretense at character reading that it is extremely unlikely that the Jews will ever accept any solution of the Palestine problem which they feel betrays their interpretation of the Balfour Declaration promising them a national home here. This doesn't mean that a solution is impossible, but it does mean that Palestine remains today one of the thorniest problems facing Britain and the Allies.

Paratroop Descent

Associated Press

Allied Specialists Leap From Plane in Middle East

In rapid succession, Allied paratroopers drop from the door of a transport plane high over the Middle East countryside. Paratroopers in various stages of descent may be seen along the left edge of the picture, which was taken from the paratrooper plane.

Fascist Demands on Duce Believed Smokescreen

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On June 21, after a three-day emergency session in Rome, the National Directorate of the Fascist Party published the text of a remarkable memorandum submitted to Premier Mussolini by Party Secretary Carlo Scorza.

Speaking allegedly for the Party as a whole, Signor Scorza developed a radical program on the basis of "what the country is thinking . . . and what action it expects from the Government." The Party demanded ruthless measures to stimulate industrial and agricultural production, drastic control of food distribution, action against speculation, the "black market," and economic bureaucracy. Moreover, it proposed the closing of all de luxe commercial establishments and "severe and universal application of compulsory labor legislation."

The Party memorandum caused considerable excitement among foreign observers in Rome and other capitals. Swiss political circles speculating on the meaning of Signor Scorza's appeal offered the explanation that the Party had issued an ultimatum to the Premier and his Government.

This impression was strengthened when later several important decrees promulgated in Rome were signed by Signor Scorza "in the name of the Fascist Directorate." Moreover, the Bern correspondent of the New York Times quoted private sources in the Italian capital to the effect that the Directorate "may assume the direction of foreign affairs," since the Ambassadors of Spain and Japan were received by the Party Secretary in long audiences.

Duce's Eclipse Stressed

The most striking feature of all these reports is the fact that official circles in Rome seem intent on stressing Signor Mussolini's alleged eclipse. Here it should be remembered that Fascist propaganda frequently has been interested in overemphasizing the impression of a "conservative" Duce struggling to curb Party radicals. Possibly, therefore, we are witnessing behind the smokescreen of a deliberately publicized party crisis another build-up of the "moderate" Premier as an acceptable partner for separate peace negotiations.

Since most members of the Fascist Directorate are rather insignificant Fascist functionaries, especially hand-picked by Mussolini only a few weeks ago, all reports of a Party ultimatum may be discounted.

Some observers, probably remembering Roberto Farinacci's outburst of last February against the "Ciano Government" and its "Machiavellian pleasure" in obstructing the war effort, may have held that the rabidly pro-German Farinacci faction, now considerably strengthened by Signor Scorza's recent appointment as Party Secretary, had confronted Mussolini with an ultimatum.

But there were no indications of such a step in the Italian press.

Allies and Axis Sound Warnings of Invasion

By the Associated Press

London, June 23

Highlighted by Russia's call for a second front this year to bring a quick termination of the war, both Axis and Allied sources sounded invasion warnings today and the two sides continued mobilizing their resources.

The Berlin Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the London Evening News, listed concentrations of Allied troops and landing craft in the Mediterranean, including what it described as "a major British parachute force."

The situation would have been different if only the more radical papers had emphasized the importance of the document. Actually, however, the entire Fascist press supported the demands of the Scorza memorandum.

Conservatives Intimidated

It seems much more probable that Signor Scorza's step must be interpreted as a further indication of the Duce's policy of intimidating conservative oppositionist circles. The memorandum makes this sufficiently clear. The Party, it asserts, is determined to "fight on by all the means at its disposal until victory is won." This is an unmsitakable warning addressed to those whom Allied policy has singled out as the only legitimate negotiators for an "unconditional-surrender" armistice, namely the military commanders.

Instead of being proof of an "anti-Mussolini revolt," the memorandum would seem to confirm the impression that the political alliance between Signor Mussolini and the old guard extremists is as strong as ever.

As far as Italian public opinion is concerned, the Party interpellation is designed to bolster the nation's morale by claiming to express popular discontent. The demagogic character of the memorandum is emphasized also by its attempt to divert dissatisfaction from the regime to all those "foreigners who cannot justify their presence in Italy by their contribution to the war effort" and to the "Jews and criminals" mobilized in labor batallions.

The fact that such desperate and hopeless propaganda tricks are being used illustrates the present plight of Fascist propaganda. In view of the gravity of the situation, the plan of launching street actions against the population, hinted at by Fascist spokesmen some weeks ago, had to be abandoned.

Instead, Rome sources now indicate that total mobilization into the armed forces of Italian manpower will be the result of the Directorate's program.

Final Encroachment

This would be Fascism's final "revolutionizing" encroachment upon the social structure of Italy, with the workers and the middle class being forced to surrender the last remnants of formal "independence."

It is not surprising that this desperate policy coincides with Fascist attempts to win the sympathies of these two groups of the population. For the Scorza memorandum admits the existence of a grave danger to the Fascist system by demanding that certain industrial measures "be carried out within the framework of corporatism." This indicates that within the corporations, originally established to assure the grip of Fascist bureaucracy on production, the struggle for survival already has begun. In this situation the bureaucracy must militarize Italian manpower as its last resource.

But neither the workers nor the middle class can be of much value to Fascism, except as hostages. The Fascist hierarchy faces its greatest crisis without any real popular support. About the hostility of the workers there can be no doubt. And the middle class which was Fascism's mainstay during the first 10 years of its rule, has been divested of its essential function as an autonomous distributor of production.

Today it is much too late to reverse a policy which has declassed and impoverished the most important part of the population. No ideological somersaults can change this fact which is bound to deprive the Scorza memorandum of any real and lasting effectiveness.

Rehabilitation Bill Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Told that the disablement of workers has increased 70 per cent in the past three years, the Senate passed June 22 a bill broadening the federal-state program for vocational rehabilitation of such workers.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Prog.) of Wisconsin, said the 70 per cent increase in disablement accompanied only a 30 per cent gain in industrial employment.

The measure, which goes back to the House for action on Senate changes, strengthens the existing program to enable states to rehabilitate additional thousands of workers. Senator La Follette said the increased cost to the Government had been variously estimated at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year.

Opposition's Censure Motion Tests Australian Regime

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, June 23—A Government crisis may be precipitated in Australia by the action of the Opposition leader, Arthur W. Fadden, who has withdrawn the support hitherto given to the Federal Labor Government of Prime Minister John Curtin, and given notice of a censure motion.

Mr. Curtin has accepted the challenge and announced that debate of Mr. Fadden's motion, started on June 22, will be continued without adjournment until a decision is reached. "We are at war and important decisions on war matters are waiting," Mr. Curtin declared, "therefore this vote must be decided as soon as possible."

Both the non-Labor Speaker of the House, Representative Walter Maxwell Nairn, and the non-Labor Chairman of Committees, John Henry Prowse, tendered their resignations on that ground that as members of the party moving censure, they were unable to hold an office which suggests continued collaboration with the Labor Government.

Close Vote Expected

Despite these resignations, it seems certain, on present count that the Government will survive the censure motion by a single vote.

Nevertheless, with expiration of the present Parliament so near—the three-year term ends in November—the Prime Minister would be within his rights if he seized the opportunity presented by the Opposition challenge and took the issues raised to a vote of the people. He indicated, however, that this was not his intention.

Mr. Curtin declared that there is no reason, if the censure was defeated, why the Government should not carry on to the end of its normal term.

But Mr. Curtin's hand may be forced by the Senate—in fact Labor strategists may be counting on this as a sequel to the expected Government victory in the House of Representatives.

Vote for Servicemen

Awaiting Senate decision is an electoral bill which gives the vote to servicemen under 21. The Opposition has a majority in the Senate, and it is expected that they will carry important amendments to which the Government will refuse to agree.

If the Senate also obstructs another Government policy measure—unemployment sickness bill—Labor feels it would be able to go to the country with two vote-winning proposals which, added to its war record, might go far to wipe out the electorate's restiveness concerning failure to enforce penalties against those responsible for industrial unrest.

It is difficult to say at present what influenced the Opposition leader to throw down a challenge which involves the possibility of the Government being able to say that the Opposition forced an early election on the people.

Two guesses are, first, that the Opposition breakaway group [National Service Group, consisting of 17 United Australian Party members, including ex-Prime Minister Robert M. Menzies] forced Mr. Fadden's hand.

Accepted Leadership

The group broke away from the party on the ground it was insufficiently critical of the Government, and during the parliamentery recess just ended gave the impression that it would move censure as soon as Parliament reassembled.

Thus, Mr. Fadden was faced with the need for himself moving the censure motion, or else leaving it to Mr. Menzies to do so on behalf of the National Service group. Thus Mr. Fadden faced the prospect of having to support instead of lead the move.

A second guess is that both sections of the Opposition were afraid that since Mr. Curtin was able to announce that the invasion threat had been removed, he would be able, while still ensuring a full war effort, to lift at least a few of more irritating wartime restrictions.

Thus, his party would not only avoid the danger of unpopularity always associated with enforcement of restrictions, but also would be able to describe itself as the Government which brought Australia safely through the most dangerous days of the war.

To the Opposition, it may, therefore, appear to be a good policy to get to an election immediately, thus giving the Government the shortest possible time to capitalize on the changed outlook.

Whatever the outcome of the present maneuvering, and whatever regime is in office after the election, Australia will still be found throwing in everything it has into winning the war. On present indications, it is almost as safe to suggest that Prime Minister Curtin will return after the election with a real working mandate.

U. S. Coast Guard 'Temporaries' Are Doing a War Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Among the folks in uniform these days is a fellow you've probably heard little about—except that he may be your neighbor. You may never see him in uniform at all. But he's doing a war job, and you ought to know about it. He is called a Temporary Member of the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve.

He is a civilian. He receives no pay. But he gives up at least 12 hours a week to active duty Coast Guard units. He gets his uniform free, and while on duty is under military discipline and regulations. He is usually a business or professional man, with a family, and if not over draft age, deferred for some reason. The maximum is 50 years of age.

The idea is to release younger members of the regular Coast Guard from local duties so they may go to sea duty. The Temporary Reserves, while on duty, will be found at life-saving duties, guarding against saboteurs and fires, doing lake and river patrol, guarding shipyards, and manning armed guard details on Great Lakes cargo vessels.

There are 16 flotillas, with some 1,600 men, in the First and Second Divisions in the Chicago area. The public here had a chance to learn something about this branch of the service the other day at a regimental review of these "temporaries," climaxing months of training. Local and national officers were present at the review held in Grant Park, on the lake front.

French Recognition by Allies Forecast Under Army Accord

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 23 (AP)—Belief that the United Nations will recognize the French Committee of National Liberation shortly as the provisional government of France was expressed today as a compromise settlement restored harmony to the factions of Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud.

Yesterday's agreement on the military control both leaders had sought in effect continues the status quo—General Giraud retaining command of French Troops in North and West Africa while General de Gaulle will command the forces in other empire territories.

Formal recognition has been withheld by the Allies pending committee unity, and the compromise was reached after the United States and Britain were reported to have insisted on General Giraud's continuation as African commander while this area remains an Allied base.

Commenting on the Committee decision, Jean Monnet, Minister of Armaments and Acting Information Commissioner, said:

"This is unity. Anything else would be unthinkable. The troops will be paid from a common treasury. They are already one army in fact. Their commanders are responsible to the French Committee of National Liberation."

The decision was "absolutely unanimous in the Committee," he said, and added that "it is a practical and realistic method of bringing about a unified, single French Army, which is so essential."

A communiqué issued after the three-hour meeting said the committee had approved the nominations of Gen. Alphonse Juin and Gen. René de Larminat as Chiefs of Staff of the armies of General Giraud and General de Gaulle respectively. It said the Chiefs of Staff of the Navy and Air Force will be designated shortly.

M. Monnet said the Committee could arbitrarily have ordered fusion of the French forces under one commander, but that "would have evaded the real questions."

"It is obvious," he said, "that the habits of the army of General de Gaulle are different from the habits of the army of North Africa."

The way of ultimate union, M. Monnet said, would be paved by the work of the Chiefs of Staff, who, as members of the permanent committee with General Giraud and General de Gaulle, would be carrying out the Committee's orders.

M. Monnet announced the arrival of Henri Bonnet from New York, the only absent Committee member, who will assume his duties as Information Commissioner today.

Neither General de Gaulle nor General Giraud could claim a personal victory in the Committee decision, and there was evident satisfaction in both camps that the crisis had been averted.

Laundry Groups Ask For 'Fair Allocation'

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Warning that the nation's laundry industry faced an impending collapse within six months, the National Laundry and Linen Supply Associations headed for the War Manpower Commission today with a request that they be classified as "sanitary services" or at least as essential industries.

In a preliminary statement, the American Institute of Laundering and the Linen Supply Association, which said they represented 7,000 laundries and 1,500 linen suppliers, urged replacement of the present priority system on machines and supplies with "a fair system of allocation," and asked for recruitment of workers through U. S. Employment Service "just as they have been recruited away from laundries."

Their announcement said that the National Association of Dryers and Cleaners, the National Industrial Launderers, and the National Institute of Diaper Services would join in the appeal to WMC.

Now Offensive Base

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, June 23—Answering the motion of no confidence of the opposition, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin said that thanks to a war effort "without parallel in Australian history," the Battle of Australia has been won and "development of offensive power in this area was assured," the Australian Radio reported this morning.

The Prime Minister said that since the start of the war, the strength of the Australian Air Force had increased by 120 per cent and promised a further 60 per cent increase with United States aid.

War Department Seeks 200,000 New Workers

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, told the House Civil Service Committee June 22 that the War Department has requested 200,000 additional employees for the fiscal year 1944.

He appeared before the Committee to amplify his previous statement that the Department plans to drop 100,000 civilian employees. He explained that the Department now has 1,300,000 civilian employees and that a study has shown that the present work load can be handled by 1,200,000.

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GOOD CANDY FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Strategic Air Force Holds Vital Pre-Invasion Role

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 23—Great intensification of strategic bombing both day and night, against Italy as well as against German-occupied Europe, centers attention on the important lesson learned in North Africa, namely, the establishment of both a Strategic and a Tactical Air Force.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was so impressed with the success achieved by this employment of air power when he saw it close up on his last visit to Africa that he gave instructions that air forces in the United Kingdom should be similarly reorganized.

It is roughly correct to say that the Strategic Air Force is designed to attack targets deep in an enemy's territory with a view to interrupting his strategic plans while the Tactical Air Force confines its attention more closely to the scene of sea and land fighting.

Minimizing Enemy Attack

In discussing invasion, most writers have stressed the importance of maintaining a so-called umbrella of single-seat fighters over the place or places of landing. In this article I want rather to focus attention on the role of the Strategic Air Force in keeping down the number of aircraft with which single-seat fighters will have to deal.

The first factor to bear in mind is that a ship at sea presents a far more vulnerable target to air attack than an army ashore. Experience has shown that the effect of bombing on land is devastating to property but that fatalities have been far less than had generally been anticipated.

Now think of a ship at sea. It provides a terribly vulnerable target; one direct hit by a heavy bomb may sink the ship and drown most of those on board. It is very difficult to protect ships from high-altitude attacks which with the aid of modern bombsights, are generally of fatal accuracy.

Probable Axis Strategy

We can, therefore, safely assume that the Axis partners will try to make their fiercest attacks on our invasion forces while they are still at sea or when the ships are lying offshore and disembarking troops and stores.

There are two ways of weakening the enemy's attacks—first, by preventing bombers from ever leaving their airdromes and, second, by destroying them when they arrive over their target.

It is obviously quite impossible for the Strategic Air Force to destroy every hostile bomber on the ground or to render useless every Axis airdrome. No matter how successfully the Strategic Air Force plays its part some bombers will succeed in getting to their target.

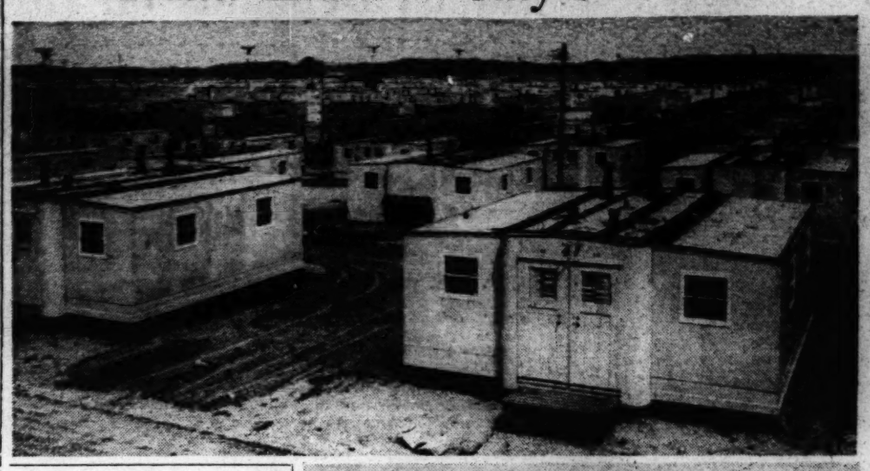
Thus, it is necessary to have both a strategic and a Tactical Air Force. But the task of the Tactical Air Force will obviously be eased in direct proportion to the success achieved by the Strategic Air Force against targets deep in hostile territory.

Current Allied Raids

Air forces based in the United Kingdom are hitting the Ruhr night and day in an effort [and a very successful effort] to impede Germany's production of war weapons. United Nations Air Forces operating from North Africa are hitting ports and airfields of the Italian mainland and of the islands of Sardinia and Sicily in an attempt to prevent the Germans and Italians from being able to use in any great strength offensive weapons they have already got [their bombers].

That's the mosaic of the Air War as I see it; and the biggest pieces in the pattern are offensive strategic bombers and not defensive tactical fighters.

Trailer Homes in Only One Sense



Houses Can Be Folded and Moved by Truck

Duplex mobile homes at Willow Court, Mich., for workers in the Ford Motor Company's Willow Run bomber plant. These houses leave production lines completely equipped. Lower photo shows family duplex occupied by father and son. Left to right: Mrs. Howard Hazebrook and Mr. Hazebrook (looking over his father's shoulder), and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hazebrook.

Home Owners Can Fold Houses And Move Away Like the Arab

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich. — After-the-war home owners are going to be able to fold their houses like Arabs do their tents, and "silently steal away" to new locations, according to plans of the Palace Travel Coach Corporation here, now making 4-room and duplex mobile houses for war workers, at the rate of 30 houses a day.

The war workers have liked their houses so well, that the Palace company has gone a step further. It has ready for the production line, as soon as the war is won, a 5-room mobile house for peacetime homes—a house that will leave the production line completely equipped with plumbing and fixtures, electric wiring, cupboards, kitchen sink, refrigerator and stove—a house that can be set up on your lot within an hour of delivery.

In only one sense is this a trailer home. It can be moved on a trailer truck. Otherwise, says the Palace Corporation, it's a house that compares favorably with modern-type bungalows. It sits upon a demountable foundation.

Tour of U. S. Planned

One such five-room house has been built. Shortly it will tour population centers of the United States, to see how people like it. In fact, D. O. Arehart, president of the Palace company, hopes people will criticize it and offer ideas for improvement. The public, he says, is the world's best proving ground. He learned mass production in the automobile field, and look, says Mr. Arehart, how the public offered ideas to improve the motorcar.

The fundamental construction ideas for the house were designed originally by William B. Stout, famed aircraft and automobile engineer of Dearborn, Mich., now head of the Sout Research Division of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, and were adapted first to living quarters for war workers.

Then the Palace company worked out a two-family unit, and several hundred were used in a housing project by the National Housing Agency near the Ford Motor Company's Willow Run bomber plant. The bomber plant's employees rushed to occupy the homes, says the Palace company, and then it made similar single-family houses to relieve housing shortages in over 100 war centers throughout the country.

Office Units Also Mobile

To make these mushroom communities entirely mobile, so that they could be picked up and moved when the need for housing passed, the Palace company figured out utility units that could be moved overnight—mobile bath and toilet facilities, laundries, and office units. Some accommodated 35 families. The office units of course served the entire mobile community.

Mobile units for the Army's photographic division have been made, too, and mobile Town Halls are under construction, the Palace company says. But the ultimate, it maintains, is the five-room mobile home for peacetime living.

The house has folding wings, ceilings and floors. When closed, it is so compact that it can be hauled over the highways on a truck trailer. There's no fitting together of sections when the house arrives at your lot. You simply unfold the wings and roof from the central already set up unit (8 feet wide and 28 feet long), and swing the partition around that forms the bedrooms. And then you have a five-room house—living and dining room combined (8 feet by 25 feet 6 inches), two bedrooms kitchen, bathroom, storage room, and reception hall.

Christmas Mailing To the Boys Soon

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23 (AP)—Present prohibition against sending packages to soldiers abroad unless they specifically request them will be relaxed for several weeks to permit mailing of Christmas gifts, the Chief of the Control Branch of the Army Postal Service announced June 22.

Lieut. Col. Harold Ambrose told the 45th annual convention of the International Circulation Managers' Association that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson would announce the regulations for Christmas mailing June 23.

Thirteen per cent of the 20,000,000 pieces of mail now being sent weekly to soldiers serving on foreign soil are incorrectly addressed, Colonel Ambrose declared. He said this condition had become so acute recently that the Post Office Department had been unable to cope with it and had recommended that it be permitted to reject at the point of mailing any mail, other than personal letters, for men in the expeditionary forces that was not properly addressed.

Colonel Ambrose said every piece of mail intended for a soldier overseas must bear his full name and rank, his serial number, his service organization, his Army unit and his APO (Army post office) number.

Bees Aid War Effort In the Palmetto State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Honey bees of the Palmetto State are putting their wings into the war effort. "The honey bee is a vital worker, and bee colonies must be maintained if crop production is not to suffer," Clemson Extension Specialist Ned Prevost stated here recently.

The important role of bees, he said, was in pollinating some 50 different fruit and field crops. "Because of the need for greatly increased production of fruits, food and feed crops, beekeeping is important for more than the income from the honey and wax," Mr. Prevost pointed out.

Spending Curb On President Is Removed

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—A House and Senate joint committee voted today to remove restrictions on the President's authority to say where emergency funds allocated to his office may be spent.

The committee is a conference group which now has reached agreement on adjustment of House and Senate versions of a $143,000,000 deficiency bill designed to supplement appropriations of various agencies. Both branches have yet to approve the conference report.

Also, the conferees were said by Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri to have agreed to a House proviso designed to remove from the Government pay roll three officials accused by House investigators of membership in subversive organizations.

The three are Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary to the Virgin Islands Government, and Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., Communications Commission employees.

As first passed by the House, the bill prohibited the use of the President's emergency funds to supplement financing of the Farm Security Administration and the National Resources Planning Board.

The Senate broadened the provision to deny the President the right to transfer money from his secret fund to finance any agency for which Congress appropriates, except the War and Navy Departments. Later, the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department were added to the exceptions by the House, and the Senate subsequently included the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the exemptions.

The decision of the Senate conferees to recommend acceptance of the provision removing the three officials from the pay roll caused interest in view of the Senate's recent 69-to-0 vote against such a provision.

Wagner Bill Would Allow $78 to 'Service' Family

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—A serviceman's wife and child who now get $62 a month under the Government allowance plan would get $78 under a bill introduced June 22 by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York. The figures include the $22 taken from the husband's military pay.

Senator Wagner also proposed doubling the $10 sum now allotted for each additional child. His bill leaves unchanged the $50 amount for a childless wife—$22 from her husband's pay and $28 from the Government.

OPA Looks to Congress For Partial Subsidy Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—A chastized Office of Price Administration today looked to Congress with new hope for a price-fixing subsidy program as the Senate Banking and Currency Committee voted to rescind a previous prohibition against subsidies and limit them to $500,000,000 for the coming year.

The Committee added a restriction that "no commitments except those already made shall be entered into with any producer, distributor, processor, or manufacturer which cannot be fulfilled out of the sum herein authorized.

Congress is chiefly annoyed because OPA did not ask it for specific authority to institute roll backs and subsidies on butter, meat, and coffee. Neither did it ask the advice of War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, who has said since he would not have begun the payment of subsidies on these items but would have paid them as production incentive payments on scarce commodities.

Both the House and Senate have attached a prohibition against payment of subsidies to the Commodity Credit Corporation appropriation bills, but since then the Administration leadership has stirred itself and warned Congress that the Government's whole anti-inflation program may break down without subsiides.

"Unless we indorse at least the principle of price subsidies, we may find ourselves wtihout anything to take its place," Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama told Capitol Hill reporters.

Threat of Price Rise

"The only alternative," he said, would be ever-rising prices.

"For persons with fixed incomes, that would be disastrous. This is something on which the Administration cannot afford to accept defeat."

If OPA's program for price roll backs should go down to defeat in Congress, Government economists predict food prices would rise 30 per cent in the next year. They already are up 46 per cent above January, 1941. In other words, wartime price control would have to be put down in history as a failure.

In the last few months before OPA ordered its first roll backs, retail prices in the United States rose more than 1 per cent a month, though OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown has described 5 per cent as a rise adequate to take care of increased war production. In Canada, where a subsidy system is in use, the cost of living advanced only 1.9 per cent between December, 1941, and April, 1943. Annoyance of Congress with OPA's subsidy program stems chiefly from farm organizations and food industries. Subsidies are paid in the interests of the consumers, who, being without a lobby in Congress, have not made their voices heard.

Farmers Want Full Share

Since it would be an impossible administrative task to pay a subsidy directly to millions of consumers, actual payment for the roll back is made to producers or dealers on condition that they maintain supplies and carry out the policy of the price ceiling.

Farm organizations have opposed subsidies in Congressional hearings because they are afraid the farmer will not get his share of the subsidy payment and would rather see farm prices rise. The food trade has expressed fears that they will not be adequately compensated for inventory losses at the time the roll back is put into effect.

Unable to win many friends for OPA in the House, the Administration was today pining its hope on the Senate to keep the price-control program from going completely to pieces. Administration leaders appealed to the Senate to allow the OPA to retain at least limited subsidy authority.

Meanwhile, a move to have all food activities of the Federal Government taken out of the OPA and centralized in the War Food Administration gained ground in Congress, but made little headway at the White House.

A group of Congressmen who made another plea to Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, for giving Chester Davis over-all food powers, reported after their conference "we got nowhere."

Mr. Davis has threatened to resign unless he gets over-all food powers, since he claims he is now being "hamstrung" by OPA in his effort to increase food production.

The White House attitude is that Mr. Davis's complaints over past conduct of OPA will be avoided in the future by the recent organization of the War Mobilization Administration and the co-ordinating activities of Mr. Vinson.

Brother of James Cagney Buys Barrymore Asset

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (AP)—Film Producer William Cagney, brother of Screen Actor James Cagney, has acquired one of the last assets of the late John Barrymore's estate—the motion-picture rights to novelist Thorne Smith's book "The Stray Lamb."

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Hershey: Service Boards Prove Value of Local Rule

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service head, speaking unexpectedly at the annual Governors Conference here, set the tone of the entire proceedings when he declared yesterday that local government, by effectively handling the Selective Service system of Army induction, has proved that it can be entrusted with administration of a national program.

That is the largest piece of common ground on which these 41 state chief executives, Republicans and Democrats alike—and they are about equally divided—can gather as they dig into the problems of the postwar period. They are enthusiastically agreed that the nation's postwar economic pattern must be drawn from the bottom up, that any plan must have its roots in local government, and, incidentally, in free private enterprise, as opposed to excessive Federal controls.

General Hershey, answering questions as to whether he knows when fathers will be drafted with a blunt "no," is felt to have epitomized the philosophy of the conference in noting that "delegation of administrative responsibility to the operational level of government, while keeping our compass bearings on the national level, offers the only hope of solution of our postwar problems."

Representatives of business, labor, agriculture, and even of the field of professional planning under Federal auspices helped crystallize this issue in a constructive manner.

Favorable 'Climate' Urged

Paul Hoffmann, President of the Studebaker Corporation and Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, called for establishment of "an economic climate in which business may be free to expand," so that full employment, the basis of national prosperity, may in time be assured through fullest production. To increase employment by 25 per cent, as will be necessary after the war if all workers for gain are to be absorbed, there must, he said, be a 40 per cent increase in production.

"And in operating the Governmental machinery to facilitate this privately engineered return to prosperity," he declared, "municipal governments must accept responsibility. They must not take their troubles to Washington."

James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, agreeing that full employment is contingent on even fuller production and that a postwar program must be planned now, urged that each element concerned—business, labor, and government—"stop throwing pop bottles at each other and turn more effort to finding ways in which they may work together toward the same end."

Integration Stressed

Charles B. Merriam, Vice-Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board outlined steps being taken by the three levels of government—federal, state, and municipal—to blueprint postwar rehabilitation. He noted, however, that "one of the best" foundational programs in this field is one worked out by representatives of the state governments following a series of regional meetings this spring and which form the basis for action by this Conference. This report lays particular stress on the need for integration of state activities aimed at facilitating economic recovery after the war.

Dr. Merriam said that all postwar planning must be built around two major needs; (1) Full employment; (2) a "floor of security" assurance that demoralizing hardships will not accompany the postwar adjustments.

Gov. Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa, representing the farmer, warned that with no surplus of food, no opportunity for a carryover of supplies for the expanded world demand after the war, something must be done, not just to help the producer as an individual or a class, but to bolster his economy as an essential part of the national economy and as the provider of the nation's food.

Government Detail Hit

"We must eliminate the detailed regulation whereby government tells the farmer what and where and when to grow," he said, "but retain the Governmental machinery on a national scale which will in some measure assure the farmer of such income as will allow him to continue to produce that food.

Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska urged that present planning be directed not entirely at the future, but that steps necessary to construction of adequate economic safeguards be taken now.

"We need higher taxes and lowered income," he said. "We must learn that we can't fight a world war and a war against inflation, and both successfully, without straining both our economic and our philosophical resources. But if we do not win this war against inflation—this war on the home front—then the Country to which our victorious fighting men return will be one of defeat and desolation."

Governor Griswold joined others who have presented their views in holding that "no system of Government operation can produce goods and raise living standards as does a system of private industry."

"But," he continued, "the political situation is such that we who feel that way must see that private industry is prepared to furnish employment to people when this war is over. It requires some planning right now in order to make sure that the 10,000,000 men taking off their uniforms and the 20,000,000 coming out of war plants shall have some place to work."

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, in a paper, the gist of which was presented in his absence by Robert Goodwin, Regional WMC Director, injected a challenging note when he said, "Ask me to give up any power I have as a Federal administrator to the state and I shall ask but one question: 'When you show me that you can and will do the job better, I will support the case.'"

Mr. McNutt admitted, however, that "most jobs are best done nearest the people."

WMC Studies Race Riots To Find Causes

Continued from Page 1

ignored nor forced the issue," it was pointed out, but with the help of farsighted Negro leaders, industrialists and union leaders, the problem was discussed realistically and practical measures taken to correct it.

Seeds of race trouble developed in Baltimore last year when five Negroes were put to work at the Maryland Dock Company and white workers struck, although the union involved was supporting the War Manpower Commission's program to eliminate discrimination against Negro workers. The Negroes were removed from the job and the strikers returned to work.

Then the union and manpower officials talked to the union members. Brought out into the open, race prejudices did not stand up well. Shortly afterward the Negroes returned to the same jobs and there was no reaction.

The most important plants in Baltimore increased their Negro employment approximately 100 per cent during 1942.

The outbreak of riots attending the increased economic security of the Negro and the Mexican throws new responsibilities into the lap of the WMC's Fair Employment Practices Committee, still undergoing reorganization. After months of searching for a man to take the job of Committee Chairman, President Roosevelt recently appointed Francis J. Haas, Dean of the School of Social Service [Roman] Catholic University of America. Dr. Haas is organizing his committee.

The Fair Employment Practices Committee deals both with employers and employees in attempting to ferret out racial discrimination. Prejudices against Negro workers have not been confined to employers. A number of old-line trade unions still bar Negroes from their membership.

Some employers have attempted to solve the race problem by restricting Negroes to certain plants, but this type of segregation is condemned by many Negro leaders and does not work when manpower becomes so short that the Negro is the logical person for up-grading into skilled jobs.

East Promised 9,000 Tank Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Prospects of the gasoline and fuel oil supply situation along the Eastern Seaboard took on a brighter hue following diclosure that 9,000 tank cars from other sections of the country will be immediately shifted to bring fuel East. Simultaneously, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board head, in Washington, promised relief for the East Coast in the very near future.

A program for relieving the critical gasoline shortage in the Eastern area is being formulated by the Office of Defense Transportation, the Petroleum Administration for War and the joint Tank Car Committee, William Gottlieb, President of the Automobile Club of New York, said. Nine thousand tank cars will be added to the 72,000 already operating, he added.

An additional feature of the program will be to substitute as many tank trucks as possible for tank cars on all short hauls or switching operations to release greater number of cars for long distance transportation.

The tank cars will be put into service from Texas to Oklahoma to the East Coast in order not to drain stocks from Midwestern States. It was estimated that the increased flow of fuel to the East would reach about 108,000 barrels a day when the program goes into full operation.

Meanwhile, several New York specialty shops and stores began restricted delivery service yesterday under orders of the ODT.

San Juan Draft Board Quits Over Deferment

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 23 (AP)—Members of San Juan Draft Board 99 resigned June 22 in protest against a deferment granted to Oscar Hau, one of eight young engineers chosen for advanced training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the Puerto Rico Development Corporation, an Insular agency.

Insular Draft Director Col. Harry F. Besosa had suspended Mr. Hau's imminent induction after the draft board had refused deferment.

Eight scholarships in the Institute had been granted in order to provide the island with qualified technicians to promote Puerto Rican industrialization plans. Teodoro Moscoso, Jr., head of the Development Corporation, pointed out that other draft boards had deferred seven other students who already had departed for Massachusetts.

Doll Period of 1851

Item at the New York Show

Dolls on display at Hearn's Auditorium range from one eighth of an inch to five feet, and the owners include defense workers, housewives, a banker, and a bricklayer. The exhibit is sponsored by the American Hobby Federation.

15,000 Unusual Dolls Greet New Yorkers at Annual Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Doll days are here again with the showing of "a million dollars' worth" of items, representing many countries and several centuries of collecting, now on display at the Fourth Annual American Doll Show in Hearn's Auditorium, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Arranged by the American Hobby Federation in co-operation with private individuals and institutions interested in doll history, the show will continue through July 3 and is seen without an admission charge.

An estimated 15,000 unusual dolls are on view, including hundreds of dolls being publicly exhibited for the first time, according to sponsors of the show.

Dolls made to look like famous people of today, dolls fashioned after characters in fiction, American Indian dolls, a four-foot portrait doll of Julia Ward Howe, another doll of equal height representing a school child of the Civil War period, and dolls made of tin, clothespins, marble, sea shells, and other unusual doll material are gazing and smiling from all corners of the large auditorium.

Years of Collecting

Among the newer exhibitors are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Zenorini and their daughter Elizabeth, of Palisades, N. J. Years of collecting through automobile trips in all parts of the United States have filled two stories of the Zenorini home with dolls, doll dishes, porcelain dogs, and tiny bits of antique furniture. The Zenorinis have brought some of their most interesting items to this show.

The most valuable doll in their group is one in the Italian "Montenari" wax classification, each hair on her head being literally numbered, since it is set in individually. China-headed "Aunt Julia," a four-foot cloth doll of about 1860, sits realistically in an old-fashioned child's rocking chair minding a doll baby of her time, which is in an interesting doll cart of 1850.

The Julia Ward Howe doll is a natural likeness of the famous author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," having been made by Carnigi Ehsergian, Armenian portrait painter. Materials from Mrs. Howe's own wardrobe were used in the lavender cashmere gown, lace cap and silk petticoat. The exhibitor is Kenneth Sherburne, Norfolk, Va., businessman, who values the doll at $5,000.

Set of Dickens Dolls

Mary Green, Manhattan artist, is introducing a set of Dickens dolls, made after a process of her own. They include little Oliver Twist as he asks for "more," a jovial figure of Pickwick, others of Little Dorrit, David Copperfield, Tiny Tim and one of the novelist himself.

Feathers and costumes of Western Indian tribes have been copied in detail and reproduced for miniature figures by Mrs. J. W. Sykes, Montana housewife, who moved West in a covered wagon in 1879.

Several Massachusetts dolls are outstanding. Among these are dolls dressed in the original clothes of the Civil War period shown by Mrs. Harriet McGee of Springfield, and a group by Mrs. Milton H. Brown of Boston.

Nazis Forced to Await Blow In Major Shift of Strategy

Continued from Page 1

that fighters and bombers would be available wherever needed. It is a nice theory, but it requires extensive reserves of petrol scattered throughout the entire Axis area.

Oil Reserves Lacking

Germany, having used up its oil reserves and being dependent on current production, cannot have spare oil tanks wherever it desires. It is of no use hopping bombers to Norway to sit by empty gas tanks. This does not mean Germany is incapable of fighting, but it does mean that oil priorities enter more acutely than ever into every military plan.

Similarly,the destruction of German airplane repair facilities, particularly on the Russian Front, has greatly embarrassed the mobility of the German Air Force, which had been counting on flexibility as one of its heavy advantages.

This does not mean a complete breakdown, since the Germans, like anyone else, are capable of extensive improvisation, particularly when all resources are harnessed for total war. But it does account in no small measure for restrictions of the German Air Force not only in Russia but in Africa and the present Mediterranean theater.

Freedom of Choice Gone

Similarly, inability of the Germans to deliver heavy air blows against Britain is occasioned partly by the fact that the Nazis no longer have complete freedom of choice, but must conserve their strength for use against a potential major attack from various points outside the circle.

Despite all talk of the decentralization of German war industry, evidence from neutral sources in recent weeks shows the movement of considerably less than propaganda indicates. Heavy industry still is centralized in the Ruhr despite the shifting of some strategic light factories to the East. The Germans have been unable to move synthetic-oil plants to the East, not because this is technically impossible, but because they are unable to provide the necessary transport for coal eastward and then gasoline westward.

So long as Germany is able to provide adequate air defense, the danger of dislocation of the civilian population is not great. Reports here show increasing movement of the population in an effort to escape bombings. Martial law has been necessary in numerous Ruhr communities to prevent the choking up of roads.

Evacuation Impossible

A neutral traveler recently asked one of Germany's leading industrialists why he was building a deep air-raid shelter for himself and his family in one of the most-bombed areas in the Ruhr. He replied that if he evacuated his family, it would become known and it would be virtually impossible to keep workers on their jobs, since they already were protesting greatly over dangers from the British and American bombings.

Such factors add up to a strategic change, although they do not mean the war will be over tomorrow. They do mean that the Germans, who themselves have chosen the weapon of air war, have placed in Allied hands the method for defeating the Wehrmacht's advantage of centralized operations. Dislocation of production and communications is fatal to any commander, as Gen. Jürgen von Arnim discovered in North Africa.

But the new factor is that when an army fighting on interior lines even partially loses command of the air, virtually its entire resources are concentrated at the point of vulnerability.

Detroit Inquiries Seek Riot Inciters

DETROIT, June 23 (AP)—Plans for finding and punishing the instigators of the race riots of Monday and Monday night that brought fatalities to 29 persons and injuries to hundreds of others were being made today by state and local authorities. Meanwhile, Army troops numbering more than 3,500 maintained a modified form of military control as they patrolled Detroit's Negro sections, still showing the effects of conflict.

Gov. Harry F. Kelly and Mayor Edward J. Jeffries announced that they were giving serious consideration to asking for a special grand jury. Promising punishment "commensurate with their crimes," the Governor said:

"The real inciters and assaulters are the ones we are after. They will be found by sorting out the more than 1,000 prisoners we have and by seeking them out in their hiding places if they are not among the prisoners."

The Governor announced at the same time that he had called State Attorney General Herbert J. Rushton from Lansing to aid in preparing for prosecutions.

Prisoners Interviewed

Governor Kelly also disclosed that John S. Bugas, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, is interviewing prisoners and aiding in the sorting out of the minor offenders from those against whom more serious charges will be brought.

The City was calm today after a night in which a few sporadic outbreaks occurred.

Governor Kelly modified his state-of-emergency proclamation to permit the playing of a double-header today between the Cleveland and Detroit American League baseball teams and the resumption of horse racing at the Michigan State Fair Grounds. Some 350 State Troops were assigned to the ball park. Still banned indefinitely was the sale of alcoholic beverages. Motion picture theaters must close at 9:15 p. m., and curfew regulations between 10 p. m., and 6 a. m. (E. W. T.) remained in effect.

Workers Returning

A quick survey of the major war production plants today showed thousands of workers who absented themselves yesterday had returned to work. Some plants reported absenteeism at only about normal while others said working forces were "rapidly returning to normal."

The extent to which production was affected by yeserday's absenteeism, factory spokesmen said, cannot be appraised accurately today.

Of the 1,250 persons arrested since the start of the rioting 929 still were held this morning. Police explained that many had been detained under "protective arest" and were subsequently released. Of those held 22 were women.

Police have been "screening out" those held, discharging many from custody after questioning.

In addition to the 34 Negroes sentenced to 90-day terms yesterday, 44 white men were fined $30 or sentenced to 30 days in jail in suburban Hamtramck yesterday afternoon.

Recorder's Judge John P. Scallen who imposed yesterday's sentences on the Negroes meted out similar sentences to a group of white youths today.

Five white boys ranging in age from 17 to 18 were in the first group.

"This court makes no distinction of color," the Judge told them as he pronounced sentence.

Russia and Call for Second Front

Continued from Page 1

victories in Africa. By May 1 Mr. Stalin was in a much more benevolent frame of mind toward the Allies. His May 1 order of the day mentioned "second front," but in a very different tone. It referred to Anglo-American bombing attacks on Germany as "presaging a second front," and it talked about the necessity of delivering several more sharp blows at the "fascist beast" before the final victory is achieved. But that document was entirely lacking in a tone of reproach, or anything which might be considered as a goad to Anglo-American war vigor.

Since then Mr. Stalin has been reported unofficially as being extremely pleased over the whole African campaign. Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have said when here in Washington that since the fall of Tunisia he had received nothing but "love letters" from Mr. Stalin. Moscow certainly expressed full satisfaction with the result of a battle which took as large a chunk out of the German army as the Battle of Stalingrad. And Joseph E. Davies' second "Mission to Moscow" had all the earmarks of a "second honeymoon."

In Persistent Form

But now comes an official Moscow communiqué on an extremely important occasion, the second anniversary of the day when German troops plunged across the Russian frontiers, and up comes the old "second front" in extremely persistent and prominent form.

The last three paragraphs, the position of greatest emphasis in any public statement, are devoted to a vehement statement of the importance of the "second front" and the consequence if it does not come.

Of course, it is always possible that the purpose is to mislead the enemy. But that seems unlikely because it is too obvious a way to achieve that end and also too likely to cause trouble within the Allied ranks as the price.

The reasonable and the entirely probable explanation is that a real difference has arisen between the Anglo-American Capitals and Moscow over the meaning of "second front." So far as Washington and London are concerned the requirement is almost adequately met by the air offensive against German industry. If in addition a constant atmosphere of threatened landings on the continent is maintained, and if perhaps some one of those threats materializes sometime this year in the establishment of a bridgehead on the continent, then Washington and London will think that they have done well enough to deserve satisfaction in Moscow.

Moscow today makes it very clear that it does not consider any such schedule of operations adequate. The communiqué pays a tribute to the air offensive, but in a curiously backhanded way. It refers to the decline in German industrial production and adds that the Anglo-American air blows "made no small contribution to this." That is just like saying, "Look here, boys, your bombing is grand stuff, but don't get the idea for one minute that you are pulling your weight in the boat if that is all you are plan-

Pressure on Supplies

What is said pointedly on the subject of the "second front" is primarily an expression of basic disagreement on strategic concepts. And by its implication confirms the general impression among observers as to the Anglo-American 1943 war plan.

Moscow is interested above all else in some Anglo-American move which will take the weight of the German Army off Russian shoulders. The Anglo-American view is that the Red Army is perfectly capable of taking that burden, particularly if the Anglo-American air forces are progressively starving that German Army of equipment, ammunition, fuel, and food.

London and Washington have long felt that the important thing for them to do is to undermine the power of Germany to carry on the war. They have felt that if they can make German defeat in 1944 an absolute certainty through meticulous and complete preparation, they will have done their part. Their plans to this end have included operations against the continent of Europe in 1943, but operations of a preliminary nature.

Clear Stand by Moscow

Now Moscow makes it quite clear that it is not satisfied. It wants the "second front" at once and it wants it in the form of a real, direct assault on the German fortress. And it goes so far as to say that "to delay the opening of the second front against Hitlerite Germany would prolong the war and would mean a colossal increase in casualties."

You can almost paraphrase what Moscow says this way:

"We don't think much of your plans. In our opinion, you are putting emphasis in the wrong place and dragging out the war. We want to go on record today with our conviction so no one will blame us if your way of handling the problem works out badly, as we think it will. But still, you are doing what you can according to your own lights and we hope it will turn about better than we think it will."

But the one thing that does stick out is the almost inevitable conclusion that there is no intention whatever of a major Anglo-American assault on the continent; that Moscow knows this, and that Moscow feels it should go on record as disagreeing with this method of waging war during 1943.

Plea by Moscow

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP)—Russia's belief that a second front is urgently needed for a quick victory over Germany has been voiced to United States Ambassador Rear Admiral William H. Standley, by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, it was disclosed belatedly today by the Russian press.

"Let us remember that millions of suffering people are living in the certitude that the time is not far away when the enemy will feel the crushing power of a common Allied offensive," he told Admiral Standley yesterday on the second anniversary of the German invasion of Soviet Russia.

In a speech thanking the Ambassador for American decorations awarded to Russian soldiers and sailors, Mr. Molotoff said the common Allied offensive would be the foundation of victory and of postwar co-operation.

His speech was printed in the Soviet press today, which editorially echoed his call for a second front.

Boys' Clubs to Stage Pet Show on June 28

The Fifth Annual Pet Show of the Boys' Clubs of Boston will be held at the South Boston Club House playground on Monday, June 28, at 10 a. m.

Only members of the Boys' Club of Boston, South Boston Club House may enter pets in the show. There is no entry fee and the show will be open to all types of pets. Prizes will be awarded on the basis of appearance.

Jobs for Soldiers After War Stressed

BRIGHAM, Utah, June 23 (AP)—Jobs, not pensions, are what returning soldiers want and what those with mental injuries urgently need, says Lieut. Col. Olin B. Chamberlain, Chief of the Neuropsychiatric section of Bushnell General Hospital.

The responsibility for returning mentally-afflicted soldiers to society rests with the American communities, he told touring newspapermen today.

The Army will do its part—in fact more than its share—to rehabilitate war veterans, he added, but basically the Army's biggest chore is to win wars and society must accept the responsibility of revitalizing the unbalanced soldier.

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The Home Forum

The Importance of Morale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE POET LOWELL WROTE:

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,—
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

When blunders occur and injustice prevails, when tyranny and falsehood are enthroned and truth is crushed to earth, then surely wrong is "on the throne," and that is the time when morale is most needed. Morale, that accompaniment of high courage, springs from the conviction that right is might, that even when terror flies by night and aggression stalks the earth by day, still God is caring for His own.

Without flinching, the Apostle Paul faced shipwreck, suffered stripes, imprisonment, privations. Knowing that God was ever with man, he overcame his fear of evil, and emerged from such ordeals with a triumphant faith and the assurance that divine Love is the one all-conquering power. The morale of Paul was invincible because based upon the conviction of "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all," as he himself declared.

Today Christian Science enables us to build such a morale, for the study of this Science inculcates the positive assurance that God, the divine Principle of man, is absolute in sovereignty and cannot be mocked by any unprincipled claimant to presence, power, or prestige. In fact, Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 473): **"The God-principle is omnipresent and omnipotent. God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power."** High, indeed, is the morale of the man who understands and relies upon this basic truth; for to him, matter with its pretensions to place and power becomes a sham, an illusion. As he more and more understands through Christian Science the fact that God is all-pervading Spirit, and that man, being God's likeness, is wholly spiritual, he can cling more steadfastly to this unalterable truth before which all error must eventually fall.

♪ ♪ ♪

The individual of high morale is assured, even amid chaos, shock, and disappointment, that God is omnipotent, and no material evidences of fear can persuade him otherwise. God's presence goes with him and the protecting arms of divine Love are around him. An unjust decree, an unpleasant task to be performed, even the temporary success of evil, will not be able to stifle his faith in the ultimate triumph of right. Rather will they tend to bring it out. In consequence, he finds within himself not ill-humor, but cheerfulness and self-respect; not fear, but confidence in the law of Love; not reluctance to face the foe, but eagerness to prove its nothingness and God's omnipotence. To possess this spiritual morale we need Christian Science, which gives us an understanding of the allness of God and the nothingness of evil, upon which understanding the highest moral courage must be built.

The British people were bombed; many of their churches were demolished, their homes destroyed. Yet under this duress their morale stiffened, lethargy vanished, faith in the triumph of right waxed strong, with eventual confusion to the powers of darkness. Couple this high morale with the true understanding of God and man, and there is no sickness or sin that will not yield to the living realization of God's presence and power.

♪ ♪ ♪

Healing in Christian Science is not accomplished by yielding to depression and fear. It is won as we make room in our thought and experience for God and His expression—for Love, Life, Truth, and the largest unselfishness, the greatest good, the highest integrity, which reflect this triune Principle, God. As Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, pp. 366, 367): **"If we would heal by the Spirit, we must not hide the talent of spiritual healing under the napkin of its form, nor bury the *morale* of Christian Science in the grave-clothes of its letter. The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doling of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, aflame with divine Love."**

"The *morale* of Christian Science" is patterned upon that of Christ Jesus, whose mental attitude included acceptance of responsibility as a public-spirited citizen, the recognition of man's obligations to God, and the necessity of speaking the truth without fear. The Way-shower said (Luke 21:25, 26), **"There shall be . . . distress of nations, with perplexity; . . . men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."** He also declared (verse 28), **"When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."** Herein is indicated the importance of morale which inclines us to lift our thought Godward instead of looking down into the valley. The morale of Christ Jesus will be ours as we accept the truth of God's allness which he taught, and which is now revealed to us in Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Warning

Here is wind today!

You who love not wind
had best stay
under your beds.
This is a wind
to scatter more heads
than hollyhocks and phlox;
to topple the timid and tipsy alike
and fling quite away
the tall proud.
This is a wind
that only the brave and the grave
and the fey
should dare trust:
it will strike wild through a crowd
of the rest
and nothing leave there
but downdrift of débris
on monster air.

If you are child
or moonshee
or stray
this is your day!
All others—under your beds
with you, and save your heads!

DORIS PEEL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT IRON KNOCKER FROM SPAIN

IRONWORK RINGS and door knockers were made in Spain during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by metal workers who were trained in the native tradition. There are combined elements of Gothic and Muhammedan decorative design which distinguish the Spanish from European ornamented metalwork. On the backplate of this knocker from the Cathedral of Pamplona we may see some pierced tracery reminiscent of the Gothic.

Bringing William Home

EVERY DAY, while I am at work, the old cow William is allowed to leave her pasture and wander down the road. There she can sample the delicious bites that grow by the wayside in spring—tall wild oats, deer-weed, clover, sweet and juicy. When the day becomes too warm, she can rest in the shade of elderberry bushes or go under one of the live oaks; and, when she grows thirsty, she can walk down to the river and have a drink of clear water.

♪ ♪ ♪

William has been our cow for fourteen years, and she was a grown cow when we bought her. Her name seems an odd one for a cow, but it was her name before we knew her and now we have grown so used to it we no longer think it strange. Maybe it should be Sweet William, since many cows are named for flowers. William smells as sweet as any growing thing when she has been out grazing, and her disposition is mellow and kindly. So Sweet William would be a suitable name.

She is the color of the big stones on our mountain and, when she stands still on a brushy hillside, she is as hard to see as a deer or coyote. Sometimes, when I come home from work in the afternoon, I don't see William, though I look all the way along her favorite strip of roadside. I know she is there somewhere, maybe resting in a secret place she has, where an elderberry and a young oak grow close together and form dense leafy walls. If we do see her, I call to her from the car and that makes her look wondering and amazed until she finds where my voice is coming from. Then she starts dutifully home, plodding slowly in our dust.

On afternoons when I don't see her, I don't bother about her until all the other cows are brought in from pasture and the rest of the chores done. Then, if there is no sign of William, I get on a horse and ride down the road to bring her home.

♪ ♪ ♪

By now, it is the prettiest time of day. The sun has disappeared over our mountain; but, when I go around a curve in the road, I see it, big and red before it drops out of sight again. Clouds turn fierce colors, and in the east Capitan is brightened with reflected light. At this hour, bird song is the exact music for the quietness of leaves and grass, doves call with mellow notes, and the poor-wills begin their crying. Always, from somewhere back in the hills, a canyon wren sings, and somehow every note I hear sounds sweeter than at any other time.

The horse knows we are going to bring William home; and he lopes, peering around every turn of the road, his ears alert as if he were about to shy. As soon as William is sighted, the horse stops with an abruptness fit to send an unexpecting rider over his head; and William, whether she is coming toward home or heading toward the river, stops at the sound of hoofbeats. Horse and cow stand looking at each other solemnly for a minute, then William starts meandering toward home.

♪ ♪ ♪

The cow is found, daylight will last a while longer, and all three of us are in a loitering mood. William, who by now must be absolutely stuffed with good things to eat, cannot resist a few more tastes of burr clover or Bermuda grass; the horse likes to take bites of desert willow, and I am content to go slowly and look at yellow wild mustard and thorny pink roses. I like the last sunlight on tree leaves and the different shades of the mountains—Capitan still pink, the others turned lavender and blue.

From one side comes the sweet green smell of things growing by the river; from the mountain comes a sagebrushy smell, and sycamore leaves have a dry fragrance unlike other things. Even the dusty road smells good.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sometimes the dogs come with me, purely for the sake of a run with the horse, but William misunderstands and becomes indignant. She is far too old and too good a cow to need to be brought home by dogs, which she lets us know by shaking her head wildly at the nearest dog and blowing fearsomely through her nose. Once she even forgot herself so far as to kick at a dog.

It is really better without the dogs, anyway, for then the rabbits don't run away so fast. Sometimes I see a skunk strolling along, and often a coyote appears in a field by the river and simply stands and stares, statue-still. Coyotes love to look at people. Once I barked at a coyote, and he put his head on one side and looked perplexed. When I don't see one, I usually hear what may be one or several (it is hard to tell, since one coyote can sound like many) and that sound, too, fits in with the time of coming night.

What with things for me to look at, and things for horse and cow to eat, and William's meanderings off the road, it takes us a while to reach home. Almost always the first star is hung over the mountaintop, and all the sun has left is a pale bit of apricot-colored sky down the valley.

I wonder if it would please William to know what pleasure she gives me when she doesn't come home by herself.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Hawaiian Shadows On the Sand

Over a garden wall,
On the pale beach,
The palm-shadow moves
Like a row of black knives;
The hibiscus blooms are outlined
Like dark paper caps;
And the myna bird
Leaves a flitting silhouette
As if a child's kite had flown
Black under the tropic sun.

M. M. M.

Brushed With Coconut Palms

HONOLULU HARBOR is a sea monster's mouthful bitten out of a coral plain. Behind it rise steep mountains, mottled with the varied green of Hawaiian forest; their abrupt lift and bold modeling exaggerate their height.

The city of Honolulu curves along the shore, bending with its contours, sending spurs inland up deep green valleys, and climbing bladelike ridges that radiate between those valleys like fingers of a giant's hand.

Roofs peep through a canopy of foliage, save in the foreground, where the business and harbor district lifts its white or tinted walls. Even here tips of coconut palms brush cornices; along the shore at the right the flowering shrubbery and columned pergolas of Moana Park relieve the businesslike utility of the water front.

Behind the town the cactus-bristling, truncated cone of an extinct volcano broods over the days when it was the Place of Sacrifice—since renamed, by a less devout race of mariners, Punchbowl Hill. Nearer the foreground two man-made landmarks write against the sky the signature of modern Honolulu: at the left, thrusting up from the industrial section, a huge tank in the form of a pineapple; at the water's edge, in the center of a row of piers, the pointed obelisk of Aloha Tower, with its clock faces and its legend in bold block lettering, "Aloha," literally, "Love." . . .

In the nature of things Honolulu couldn't remain as it was. Situated only two thousand-odd miles from the continent—four and a half days' voyage by modern liners—the Islands couldn't avoid taking part in the growth of our country and contributing to that growth. But beneath the surface of its modernity something of the spirit of the old Hawaii lingers. The main theme of the ancient melody may have blown away down the wind of "progress," but its overtones still float in the scented air. Romance hasn't vanished. It has only changed its garment.—From "Tropic Landfall, The Port of Honolulu," by CLIFFORD FESSLER. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

LA IMPORTANCIA DEL BUEN ANIMO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL POETA Lowell escribió:

La verdad por siempre en el patíbulo, la injusticia por siempre en el trono,—
Sin embargo, ese patíbulo influye en lo futuro
y detrás de la obscuridad desconocida
Está Dios entre la sombra cuidando a los suyos.

Cuando los errores tienen lugar y la injusticia prevalece, cuando la tiranía y la falsedad están entronizadas y la verdad es aplastada en la tierra, entonces seguramente la injusticia está "en el trono" y esta es la hora en que más necesitamos el buen ánimo. Este buen ánimo que acompaña al valor digno, nace de la convicción de que lo justo es poderoso y que aun cuando el terror vuele de noche y la agresión ande con paso majestuoso de día sobre la tierra, todavía Dios está cuidando a los Suyos.

Sin acobardarse el Apóstol Pablo afrontó el naufragio, sufrió golpes, prisiones y privaciones. Sabiendo que Dios siempre estaba con el hombre, venció su temor al mal y salió de tales pruebas con una fe triunfante y con la seguridad de que el Amor divino es el poder que todo lo vence. El buen ánimo de Pablo fué invencible porque estaba basado en la convicción de "un mismo Señor, una misma fe, un mismo bautismo, un mismo Dios y Padre de todos, el cual es sobre todas las cosas, y por medio de todas las cosas, y en todos vosotros", como él mismo declaró.

Hoy la Ciencia Cristiana nos capacita para establecer tal buen ánimo, pues el estudio de esta Ciencia da seguridad positiva de que Dios, el Principio divino del hombre, es absoluto en soberanía y no puede ser remedado por ningún pretendiente sin escrúpulos a la presencia, el poder o el prestigio. De hecho, Mary Baker Eddy escribe en el libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 473: "El Dios-Principio es omnipresente y omnipotente. Dios está en todas partes y nada aparte de El está presente o tiene poder." Fuerte, sin duda, es el buen ánimo del hombre que entiende y confía en esta verdad básica; para él, la materia con sus pretensiones de lugar y poder es una farsa, una ilusión. A medida que él entienda más y más por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana el hecho de que Dios es el Espíritu que todo lo penetra, y que el hombre, siendo la imagen de Dios, es completamente espiritual, puede asirse más fuertemente a esta inalterable verdad ante la cual todo error debe eventualmente caer.

El individuo que posee el buen ánimo en alto grado tiene la seguridad, aun en medio del caos, los choques y desengaños, de que Dios es omnipotente y ninguna evidencia material de temor puede persuadirle de lo contrario. La presencia de Dios va con él y los brazos protectores del Amor divino le circundan. Ni un decreto injusto, ni el llevar a cabo una tarea desagradable, ni aún el triunfo transitorio del mal, podrán apagar su fe en la victoria final de lo que es justo. Más bien la podrán de manifiesto. Como consecuencia de esto hallará dentro de sí mismo no el mal humor, sino la alegría y el respeto de sí mismo; no el temor, sino confianza en la ley del Amor; no disgusto por tener que salir al encuentro del enemigo, sino la ansiedad de probar la nulidad de ese enemigo y la omnipotencia de Dios. Para poseer este buen ánimo necesitamos la Ciencia Cristiana la cual nos da un entendimiento de la totalidad de Dios y la nulidad del mal, entendimiento sobre el cual el más alto grado de valor moral debe ser establecido.

Los ingleses fueron bombardeados, muchas de sus iglesias fueron demolidas y sus hogares destruídos. Sin embargo, bajo esta crueldad su moral se hizo más fuerte, el letargo desapareció, la fe en el triunfo de la justicia fué aumentada con la consiguiente confusión de los poderes de las tinieblas. Poniendo junto con este buen ánimo el verdadero entendimiento de Dios y del hombre, no hay enfermedad o pecado que no cedan ante la viviente comprensión de la presencia y el poder de Dios.

La curación en la Ciencia Cristiana no se lleva a cabo cediendo a la depresión y al temor. Se obtiene cuando hacemos lugar en nuestro pensamiento y experiencia a Dios y a Su expresión—al Amor, la Vida, la Verdad y la abnegación más amplia, al mayor bien, a la más alta integridad que reflejan a este Principio trino y uno, Dios. Como dice la señora Eddy (*ibid.*, pp. 366, 367): "Si deseamos curar por el Espíritu, no debemos esconder el talento de la curación espiritual bajo el sudario de su forma, ni sepultar la moral de la Ciencia Cristiana en la mortaja de su letra. La palabra tierna y el aliento cristiano a un inválido, compasiva paciencia con sus temores y la eliminación de ellas, son mejores que hecatombes de teorías extremosas, estereotipados discursos ajenos, y la repartición de argumentos que no son sino parodias de la legítima Ciencia Cristiana, encendida de Amor divino".

"La moral de la Ciencia Cristiana" está basada en el modelo de la de Cristo Jesús cuya actitud mental incluyó la aceptación de su responsabilidad como ciudadano público y varonil, el reconocimiento de las obligaciones del hombre para con Dios y la necesidad de hablar la verdad sin temor. El Indicador del camino dijo (Lucas 21:25, 26): "Habrá . . . angustia de naciones, en perplejidad; . . . desfalleciendo los hombres de temor, y en expectativa de las cosas que han de venir sobre la tierra habitada." El también declaró (versículo 28): "Mas en comenzando a suceder estas cosas, erguíos y alzad vuestras cabezas; porque vuestra redención se va acercando." Se indica aquí la importancia del buen ánimo que nos inclina a levantar nuestro pensamiento hacia Dios en vez de mirar el valle allá abajo. El buen ánimo de Cristo Jesús será nuestro cuando aceptemos la verdad de la totalidad de Dios que él enseñó y que nos es revelada por la Ciencia Cristiana.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

When the Trawling Fleet Comes In

ANY EVENING down at the Fish Dock you may see the trawlers returning one by one in a long slow procession through the lock gates. They are coming in for tomorrow's market and early in the morning they will "land," or unload, their fish, the harvest of days or weeks at sea. Their masthead lights shine faintly now as they move in, a long string of them one behind the other. The smoke from their funnels goes up on the evening air. The women gather in the streets about this time, their clothes bright against the brickwork, bright blue and russet brown, as they turn in towards the dock, laughing, to welcome back their men. Each trawler noses her way in silently to her berth, bringing with her something of the strange aloofness and mystery of the sea. Her trawling boards are stowed beside the gallows, her trawls snug along the rails. Her decks are clear and swept and her fish hatches battened down. The men on the whale-back, or fo'c'sle head, move in silence at the mooring ropes. One of them throws a heaving line to a man on the jetty. On the quay a man with a megaphone is bawling across the echoing spaces of the dock.

"Right up to the end, *Northern Pride*! . . . Farther along, *Northern Pride*! . . . There's the *City of York* comin' in astern of you . . . Get a line round that bollard, *City of York*! Close astern of *Northern Pride* . . . Right! That'll do . . . Up beside *City of York* there, *Margaret* . . . Whoa! That'll do."

On the whale-back the men straighten themselves and laugh down at the women.

"Well, 'ere we are an' all."

"Thought you was lost. Where've you been all this time?"

"How you keepin', Kate?"

"Can't grumble, Jim. How's yourself?"

It is home-coming. Every man is soon ashore in his blue serge and check cloth cap, the regular shoregoing rig for fishermen in Grimsby, his kit-bag over his shoulder, leaving the ship deserted. Only the water rushing from the condensers breaks the night silence of the dock. . . .

At half-past three next morning the "lumpers" come down to land the fish, clattering over the paving stones in their heavy metal-shod boots. All the echoing spaces of the dock break into a rattle and clangour of activity. The crew should be there too to help to land the catch. But you do not feel much like turning out at three-thirty in the morning after the first night ashore. So you lie in bed and forfeit twelve and sixpence which is the penalty for not turning out. But it is worth it to lie in bed listening drowsily to other men, for once, clattering to work.

The catch is all landed, stacked in boxes and away before noon, when the tugs take the ship round to the other dock to fill up her forward fish hold with ice. In the afternoon they move her round to the coaling derricks in the outer basin. Before dusk she is lying alongside the north wall or the south jetty with ice and coal in her ready to sail again early the following morning, thirty-six hours after her arrival full of fish.—From "North Cape," by F. D. OMMANNEY. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

"What is this healing prayer?"

The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

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Intimate Message: Columbus

The Governors Report ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

A new balance of power between the Federal and state governments is being urged unanimously by the chief executives, Democratic and Republican alike, at this 35th annual Governors' Conference.

They are demanding a new and enlarging role for state government in the solution of domestic war and postwar problems.

They are, without exception, charging Washington with failure and fumbling on the home front. On issues of food, manpower, and strikes, they are insistent that the Federal Government delegate greater authority to the states or the states will act independently.

All in all, this conference represents a decisive, overflowing revolt from federalism—a revolt in which Democratic governors are as prominent as Republicans—and against which no state executive, whatever his national politics, is raising a dissenting voice. If one were to put together the speeches and reports, the debate and discussion, the questions and answers which have marked the three days' deliberations of these 40 or more governors, they would constitute a companion indictment of the domestic conduct of the war every bit as stinging and strong as came from the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee in Washington earlier this week.

Both Groups Charge Inefficiency

This Senate Committee stands about 50-50 Democratic and Republican. It submits a bipartisan report contending that the Federal Administration has failed to develop "a rational organization of the domestic front." The state governments today stand exactly 50-50 politically, 24 Republican governors and 24 Democratic governors. They submit a bipartisan conclusion that the Federal Administration on virtually every major domestic problem of the war "waited for crises to reach the breaking point and then used emergency measures to pick up the pieces."

Gov. Earl Warren of California was one of the foremost speakers for a new balance of power between the states and Washington, a new distribution of authority between nation and state.

"The three sources of governmental power, federal, state and local, must be closely knit together in both peace and war," he emphasized. "This is essential to our combined war effort and is essential to our peacetime efficiency. To say that such a welding together of the sources of governmental power is impossible is to deny what has been proved in the west by our experiences with the Office of Civilian Defense.

"I wish that the other Federal agencies could be made to see that Federal, state, and local governments must work together as a team; that all thinking, planning, and execution cannot be done in Washington to the exclusion of states and cities; that mass participation in the war can only be obtained by delegating responsibility to the other levels of government, and that real national unity comes from the grass roots of the 48 states rather than from the directives of innumerable bureaus in Washington, D. C."

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland put it this way: "If the postwar plans (of orderly return to a peacetime economy and full employment) are to realize their objectives, these must take into consideration the effective organization of the states. The familiarity with local conditions already gained and the availability of trial planning and other groups, not only will assure a maximum of effectiveness but will reduce to a great degree the duplication of effort and the wasted energies and resources that, otherwise, are likely to occur."

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey submitted that the conclusions of New York were fair, simple, and direct.

"Because the National Government would not or could not see or understand as a whole the problem of feeding our people, we moved in to meet it ourselves," he said.

"Because the National Government still cannot or will not understand the food problem of America, the war governors of the United States, who are close to their people, can and will do the job."

Now few, if any, of these 1943 governors are asking or looking for a return of Federal laissez faire, a return to "normal" and do-nothing by the Federal Government. They recognize that the postwar problems of full employment can be solved only by "the closest co-operation on the part of government at all of its levels." They recognize that while employment is the primary responsibility of private industry, government at all of its levels must implement private industry and supplement its job-creating efforts through worth-while public works. They want private enterprise to be free to do its job, but they are ready to see state and Federal Government take up the slack whenever necessary.

Arnall Issues Warning

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, for example, yields to none of his colleagues in seeking to recapture a large role for state government—state rights at work not in name only—but he warns that "the people gave their state governments many rights, but the people never gave their state governments the rights to be static."

He wants it clear that the states cannot preserve their rights by talking about them.

"The states," he told the Conference, "must assume leadership in, and responsibility for, development of a strategy of economic development. They must collaborate to provide opportunity for employment.

"We must decide now, in wartime, what kind of government we want for the future. The states not only must resist dangerous forms of centralization but they must exercise dynamically their own qualities of sovereign statehood."

Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska says the governors fully realize that "we are living in a changed world, that we are not going back to the 'good old days,' that social security laws, laws protecting the rights of employees, and many other kinds of government regulation will be continued."

The governors did not dissent from this conclusion. They want to apply this philosophy with a new balance of power between the states and the Federal Government. That is what they are setting out to do in the domestic problems of the war and in the future problems of the peace.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Course in Latin-Americanism ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

Los Angeles is taking postgraduate courses in Latin-Americanism with men like Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., and John B. Glenn of New York, President of the Pan-American Trust Company, as instructors.

This city can lay modest claim to some self-education in this field already since it has the largest Latin-American population north of the Rio Grande. At least it has had plenty of opportunity to take notes. But more and more it realizes that the college graduate who has a trunk full of notes but little useful knowledge at his finger tips isn't really educated at all.

As Mr. Rockefeller said at a luncheon given by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, this city is the port through which the country's ties with Latin-America are traditionally the strongest. Except for the work of the diplomats, too, nothing has contributed more to hemispheric solidarity, in his opinion, than the motion pictures and aviation.

Los Angeles asserts primacy in both departments. In these industries it knows it has special means of war service as well as prospects for postwar profit.

Aviation's Influence

The motion picture industry in the United States, with Hollywood its acknowledged center, proved its readiness to take responsibility for cementing inter-American friendship by refusing at once to sell film footage to South American motion picture houses that were black-listed after the war began for pro-Axis sympathy. Aviation's good influence is also well known.

At Natal in Brazil, Mr. Rockefeller said, one of the greatest air bases in this war is acting as a station for bombers and transports that are taking off for Africa and the Middle East in a steady stream. Substantial numbers of these war aircraft are built here, so Los Angeles has no difficulty understanding how its zooming production lines depend importantly on Pan-American co-operation.

"Good will alone does not solve problems," observed Mr. Rockefeller in his address listened to with enthusiastic attentiveness by about 600 people. "But it does make possible the solving of problems, whether they are defeating a common enemy, whether they are military or whether they are economic problems."

Los Angeles had a vivid proof that good will goes a long way in helping citizens of different backgrounds to live together when widely publicized gang activities of Mexican youth took place last summer. It became clear then that minorities cannot be overlooked but must be recognized for what they mean to the whole community. The Spanish-speaking group here had been framed somewhat glamorously in remembrance of a romantic past, but the city had taken little pains to offer it economic and industrial opportunities.

The gangsterism of last summer brought to pass an awakened constructive interest in the city's Spanish-speaking residents and made clear the chance Los Angeles enjoys to widen its Latin-American sympathies to include economic and cultural co-operation with millions of potential customers and potential producers below the Mexican border.

In recognition of this, the Southern California Council for Inter-American Affairs is being formed here at the present time with W. S. Rosecrans, a past president of the Chamber of Commerce, as Chairman. This Council is to be representative of Southern California's citizenry as a whole and is intended to carry out as a local, grass-roots activity, the objectives of Mr. Rockefeller's national agency aimed toward furthering the Good Neighbor policy.

Both Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Glenn, who addressed a joint meeting of the Foreign Trades Association, the Optimists Club of Los Angeles, and the American Arbitration Association here during 1943 Foreign Trade Week, have stressed the fact that the people's support of inter-American harmony is essential if their governments are to maintain it as a fixed, enduring policy.

Detailed Picture

Mr. Glenn drew a detailed picture of present-day co-operation between the 21 American republics and Canada as instanced in contracts and agreements which they or their citizens have made with the United States and with each other.

Of interest to this city with its war-expanded harbor were his words: "Latin-America offers today the most promising field for immediate development in the entire world. Many products formerly purchased in Malaya, China, and Russia can be mined or grown at our back door. Rubber is being produced in Brazil, in Mexico, and in Costa Rica; tea in Peru. Cuba can produce one crop a year more of silk cocoons than Japan, besides the enormous quantities of tin and manganese and other metals now being purchased from this Hemisphere."

Mr. Glenn referred to the unity-making work of Pan-American Airways, which he said has a record of carrying during 1942 seven times more air freight than was handled in the entire United States over the same period. Pan-Americanism, furnishing a pattern of international teamwork markedly successful during late years, he described as asking not only humanitarian support of its idealism but sound economics that will insure lasting relations between the countries on a basis of equal opportunity for all of them.

Memo From Moscow:

Hannibal's Cannae and Zhukoff's Stalingrad ..... ***By John Evans***

Yesterday while watching the gaily dressed crowds in Moscow's Hermitage Gardens, I got into conversation with a man who claimed to have discovered one of the most remarkable coincidences in military history. In the Battle of Stalingrad, which appears as a modern Cannae, Marshal Gregory Zhukoff did with the Germans what Hannibal did with the Romans on May 21 in 216 B. C.—surrounded and destroyed the entire hostile army. This parallel is commonly accepted.

What I didn't know until this man told me was that the names of the defeated commanders in these two battles were the same. It was a Paulus who led the Romans at Cannae and another Paulus—Field Marshal Gen. Friedrich Paulus—who led the Germans at Stalingrad.

This morning I went to the library for reference and found that a Paulus was commanding at Cannae but he wasn't blamable for the defeat except that he had allowed himself to be overborne by his colleague Varro, whose rash tactics had brought disaster.

Parallel of Two Pauluses

It is hard to say if the parallel between the two Pauluses ends here, because the modern Paulus never said publicly whether he had been "overborne by a colleague," or whether he himself fully shared responsibility for the disastrous mistake. In any case the coincidence remains remarkable and I'll look out for that Hermitage bookworm again.

He was an elderly man with a gray goatee, a large black cap, steel-rimmed spectacles, the Tolstoy shirt and striped cotton trousers of the typical Russian artisan. He was full of curious information, mostly military, among which was the little-known fact that the German philosopher Kant took out Russian citizenship when the Czar's troops captured Königsberg.

Hitler Doesn't Know History

We got onto the topic of this summer's campaign and I asked him did he think last year's history would be repeated this year.

"Nobody can make history repeat itself," he said, "unless he knows history, and Hitler can't know history or he wouldn't have promoted a General with such an unlucky name to command his troops at Stalingrad—not after he had such a narrow escape trying to repeat Napoleon's march to Moscow. Our people know history, ancient and recent, and they know enough about what happened last summer to do everything possible to avoid it this year. Stalin and Zhukoff know history. Stalingrad was a second Cannae, brought off by Zhukoff."

Synthetic Rubber Faces Difficult Final Steps

Goodyear researcher, while applauding industry's rapid strides under Jeffers' direction, points out problems involved in gearing new product to many needs of war.

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 23—"Final steps" in the nation's synthetic rubber program to meet war's demands "are far more difficult than those already taken," declared Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, Vice-President of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, in a summary yesterday of his recent experience as Assistant Deputy Director of the Rubber program under William Jeffers.

Coming steps "are no mere matters of mechanical organization and political strategy," he observed. "They call for all the ingenuity and skill the industry can bring to bear."

Dr. Dinsmore, who on June 21 was voted a Vice-President by the Goodyear directors, had served under Mr. Jeffers until a month ago. A pioneer in Goodyear research, Dr. Dinsmore becomes Vice-President in charge of the company's development program centering in the new Research Laboratory, at whose dedication he gave his summary.

Buna's Faults Listed

With many research agencies still at work on Buna, "chief faults" as outlined by Dr. Dinsmore are:

1. It develops too much heat when flexed.
2. It loses extensibility when hot, causing cracking and chipping.
3. It has low tear resistance when hot—bad for molding defects, such as carcass blisters and tread tears.
4. It does not stick together well in the unvulcanized state.
5. It is tough to work and mill.

Even though war was raging, mass production of synthetic rubber was "delayed until the pricing question was settled," he pointed out.

Natural rubber production in the Western Hemisphere is being encouraged in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Dinsmore reported, but it cannot "contribute any major portion of our rubber needs" at present.

Requirements in Doubt

A basic problem, he recalled, was that "it was almost impossible to decide upon the future requirements for rubber."

Net reduction in civilan and military demands was uncertain, he said, because of questions of quality, substitution, and success of conservation appeals.

Mr. Jeffers was praised for "managing to do what few others have accomplished in like circumstances, namely, to maintain a singleness of purpose, and to fight his battles to a successful conclusion, while sustaining the confidence of Congress and the people at large."

Recalling "what might have been," Dr. Dinsmore said an adequate program might have been completed by the middle of 1942 at the latest. However, "we are engaged in a nonbelligerent defense program and could not be persuaded to give serious consideration to the logical interaction of world affairs and our own national policies. Even the most pessimistic believed that the imports of crude rubber would remain substantial even if restricted by the progress of the war. Not long after Pearl Harbor, we were to discover the fallacy of this comfortable assumption."

Goodyear Research Laboratory at Akron

At recent dedication ceremonies, objectives of the laboratory were listed as: Progressively and continuously to improve the quality, value, and serviceability of rubber tires; to specialize in the development and perfection of synthetic rubber; to further the knowledge and technique of making transparent films for use in packaging foods; to develop new types of resins having values as protective coatings, molding materials, or as substitutes for rubber; to discover new types of cord suitable for use in tires and to improve present cords made from rayon, cotton, and other materials; to advance the design of aircraft, both heavier and lighter than air; to improve adhesives for use in attaching rubber and synthetic rubber to metals of all types, to evolve procedures for preventing corrosion of magnesium and to achieve improvements in the metallurgy of magnesium and aluminum; and to study plastics that may be adapted in various circumstances in place of rubber.

Dr. R. P. Dinsmore
Vice-President of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, who is in charge of the new research laboratory.

Trade and Farms in Postwar Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Long-range employment planning for the United States must take cognizance of the temporary, or war, aspect of greatly increased production which, when no longer necessary, will result in "unprecedented unemployment," and also of the decline in agricultural job opportunities, according to Frank R. Wilson, Assistant to the United States Secretary of Commerce, in the opening address at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Special Libraries Associates, which concludes at the Pennsylvania Hotel here tomorrow.

The 500 persons attending the meetings represent libraries in banks, business firms, industries, colleges and government bureaus in many parts of the United States and Canada. The increasing part which the statistics over which they hold guard is playing in government and war operations today and the wartime problems which make these information posts more necessary than ever are being discussed at morning and afternoon sessions throughout the three days.

Speaking yesterday on "Vital Long-Range Trends in the United States," Mr. Wilson told how Census Bureau figures indicate that women will assume a larger part in activities associated with livelihood, due to a longer life span than that of men and a greater "vulnerability" of men, which, he said, "is about to bring an end to the long-standing male dynasty." This, he held, has implications of great significance.

"Efficiency in all types of production is increasing so rapidly that each year more than 1,000,000 workers in our labor force of more than 50,000,000 either find their jobs in peril or, of necessity, move to a field where their talents find more efficient use.

Big Gain in Production

Due to the acceleration of efficiency for war production, our labor force by 1946 will have the capacity to produce 46 per cent more product that in 1940 and, unless the postwar era can support a vastly increased volume of production and services, unprecedented unemployment will be inevitable. If our national production in 1946 equals only our production in 1940, 19,000,000 workers will be jobless.

"With the accumulated deficit in production for civilian use during the war combined with the increasing reserve of buying power, nobody expects such a dire thing to happen. Nevertheless, it presents a premise which calls for careful planning.

"Just one example of this protective backlog: If the postwar era should provide a standard income that would enable all of our bathless homes to be equipped with bathrooms and acquire the major improvements for which the 1940 Census of Housing showed a need, a market would be provided for more than $15,000,000,000 worth of labor and materials, not including the millions of new homes that will be needed by new famiiles."

Decline in Farm Areas

Another long-range trend of deep importance, Mr. Wilson continued, is the decline in agricultural population.

"The movement away from farms since 1940 has been nearly 3,700,000 and a disproportionate number of the migrants have been young white men, either single or moving without their families," he continued. "In 40 years, while total population was increasing more than 50,000,000, farm population had an absolute decline of approximately 4,000,000. Declining opportunities for profitable employment on the land contributing to the concentration of workers in industrial centers manifestly magnifies the postwar employment problem."

Dr. Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, another speaker, saw "forces of destruction" at work in the field of finance, "as in all other fields." He was critical of the policy of "manufacturing credit" by which Germany, Japan, and now this nation, he said, are financing the war. This, he held, is a "revolutionary thing," and he questioned how far war or a social experiment could be financed by creating credit rather than by the creation of goods.

Allied Toll Against U-Boats Estimated as High as 300

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 23—The biggest war news in Britain at the moment concerns Allied successes against U-boats.

For besides details released by the British Admiralty of an outstanding victory against heavy and sustained attacks by U-boat "wolf packs" in a recent five-day Atlantic convoy battle in which 97 per cent of the merchant ships reached port safely, well informed observers here are now able to calculate that 50 U-boats were sunk in May and April, bringing the total German submarine losses losses for the war to date to between 250 and 300.

The British Admiralty with its usual conservatism about U-boat sinkings claims only two certain "kills," with three probables, and many others damaged in the convoy in May.

But of great significance is the official announcement that "so effective were the counterattacks of air and surface forces that most of the engagements were fought many miles distant from the convoys."

New Methods Used

Moreover eyewitness accounts coming to light here today reveal a far greater confidence on the part of naval and air personnel as the result of new methods and new weapons so effectively used in this battle.

This United Nations victory is certainly a major one considering that for many months official Allied spokesmen have been harping on the theme that the U-boat was the No. 1 menace to the Allies and also considering that independent investigators took an even blacker view.

According to information here and from Washington Allied merchant ship losses in June so far are the lowest since the United States entered the war.

Authoritative quarters here point out that the campaign against the U-boat won't be over until the war ends.

Germans will make determined efforts, they say, to find new ways of piercing the growing Allied defense of shipping, and new and perhaps temporarily more profitable seas will be found for U-boats to operate in.

Sea and Air Attacks

But they base the optimistic outlook on the sudden dramatic turn for the better which the U-boat war has taken. They say the new combination of sea and air attack on undersea marauders has fully justified expectations.

New methods of detection and attack, which are still on the secret list, are described by crews in action as having a devastating effect.

The Nazis are held to be suffering a serious shortage of skilled submarine commanders and crews. That German announcements now seldom play up achievements of crack commanders is held specially significant.

The heroine on the front page of Britain's week-end newspapers was H. M. S. Bitter, new escort aircraft carrier, which is hailed as the "American ship Nazi ocean packs once hunted and now hunts them."

Carrier Development

Another heroine is the British destroyer Hesperus—a historic name in English literature—which is today announced as having achieved the difficult feat of destroying one U-boat for certain and two probably.

Aircraft carrier development which enables ships to be protected in midocean stretches beyond the range of shore-based planes is held to be one of the chief factors in the favorable turn in the campaign against the U-boats.

While the latest rout of the U-boat packs is a cause for unqualified rejoicing, questions arise as to the handling of the U-boat war publicity both here and in the United States. The British policy of secrecy about ship sinkings and submarine kills has irked both Britain and America.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has persisted in this policy despite repeated protests on the grounds that valuable information is withheld from the enemy. It is claimed here today that the fact that some 50 U-boats failed to return home in April and May justifies this security measure, for it means that 50 U-boats were not able to report home the results of their last encounters with convoys.

On the other hand, the withhold of facts of the shpiping situation when both the British and American public wanted the facts and while American officials consider it desirable to give an accurate assessment of the shipping position from time to time, led to some trans-Atlantic confusion.

So long as no complete official figures are published it will be impossible to clear up this issue and remove the grounds for differences or misunderstandings.

Juan as King Of Spain Urged

BERN, Switzerland, June 23 (AP)—Restoration of the Spanish monarchy with Prince Juan as King is being urged on Generalissimo Francisco Franco by prominent Spanish Monarchists who apparently have British indorsement, it was asserted here today.

Spanish sources, which can not be more closely identified, said that Juan Ventosa, a confidant of the late King Alfonso and a leader in the restoration movement, visited London three weeks ago and talked with Prime Minister Churchill and other British Government leaders.

The plea was said to have been presented to Franco in a letter signed by more than 30 prominent Spaniards, including Ventosa and the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to London.

Signs of Peasant Dissent Disturb Tojo Government

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Menefee explaining the present critical internal situation in Japan.

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Signs of inflationary price rises and resultant discontent among the peasants have been appearing in recent Japanese home radiocasts. The Tojo Government is attempting to deal with this situation by adopting a dual price system and clamping further restrictions on the already overworked economy, according to the radiocasts, which were monitered by the Federal Communications Commission and made available by the Office of War Information.

The first clear indication of peasant dissatisfaction was contained in a speech by former Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino just before he left office in April. These excerpts are revealing:

"Many people began to leave their farms because the compensation for farm laborers was comparatively low. Another reason was that the prices of commodities were very high compared to the price of the rice which they produced. And another reason was that there was difficulty in getting farming materials. . . .

"Dissatisfaction which resulted from price differentials must be wiped out. . . . I was very often asked for an adjustment of the rice price by leaders in the farming villages. . . . I firmly believe that our farmers will never be negligent in their role just because the rice price in 1943 is not in accordance with their desires."

"Encouragement" Payments

The price of rice was set last fall at about 10 yen a bushel, an increase of 1.40 yen from the previous price. Subsequently the Government provided a "huge amount" of money for "encouragement payments" to farmers to maintain production without further price increases.

The price has now been raised to 12.50 yen a bushel, to provide a further incentive to farmers. Consumers' prices are to be maintained at this level, while an additional 450,000,000 yen will be set aside for the "encouragement fund," making a total of 620,000,000 yen for this purpose.

An "emergency price measure", adopted by the Cabinet extends the dual price or subsidy system to other products as well, to guard against further inflation. "If prices were raised suddenly . . . a vicious spiral would be produced. . . . Consumers' prices are to be maintained on the whole at the current level, so that the feeling of stability among the people will be maintained," according to one radiocast.

Although rice production was above average in Japan last year, the Government is evidently concerned about the crop this year. Government officials have told Japan repeatedly that "security in foodstuffs is the absolute requirement for the successful prosecution of the war."

Farm Independence

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has a program of "standardized forming" which is being applied to 300 villages this year, and will ultimately encompass all rural areas. The keynote is "self-sufficiency and independence" of the farms, with the entire family participating in the farm work and in no other economic activity. Farmers are asked to "accomplish this project so that our nation may achieve improvement in the present emergency situation."

New Steps have also been taken to mobilize industry, with the adoption of eight "economic mobilization plans" by the Cabinet Planning Board in May. The objectives of these plans disclose some of Japan's economic limitations: expanded production of iron, steel and coal; improvement of land and sea transportation; more effective use of manpower, electric power, capital, and industrial capacity; and more effective exploitation of raw materials in the conquered areas.

It is the aim of the manpower mobilization plan to see that every single individual in Japan is doing only work which is essential to the war effort. Workers for the "five key industries" are to be sought out with special urgency. Even personnel sent to the "southern regions" is to be strictly limited to enable the manpower crisis to be alleviated at home.

Extraordinary Session

The seriousness of the situation may perhaps be gauged, in the opinion of F. C. C. analysts, by the fact that although a long Diet session closed hardly two months ago, an extraordinary session was convened June 15. To listeners abroad, Tokyo said that this was just a routine matter; but the home audience was told that still more budget plans and legislation were "urgently necessary to cope with the present situation . . . [which] does not permit any optimism."

Perhaps, too, the Japanese people need perking up after Attu, Tunisia, and the signs of growing Allied air strength in the Pacific.

On June 1 the Cabinet announced that the general election of members of the Prefectural Assemblies, scheduled for this fall, were to be postponed. The reason given: "The people must . . . expend all their time and labor in the production of war materials, the increase of food production, and the strengthening of transportation. There is a need for cutting down any work, private or public, not directly related to the increase in military strength. The general election . . . falls in an extremely important period for the increase of production of foodstuffs."

On June 4 the Tokyo Radio reported that the Cabinet had approved "an outline for simplification of living conditions in wartime." Details were lacking, but further cuts in the already low living standards were clearly implied.

Fascist Group Strengthened

As part of its campaign for further sacrifices and increased production, the Government is strengthening the hand of the fascistic Imperial Rule Assistance Association, bringing this organization and its offspring which controls the Diet—the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society—"into a closer relationship with the Government forming a trinity. . . . Further solidification is urgently needed in view of current general conditions."

The I. R. A. A. is to be expanded in Manchuria and Occupied China, assuming a new importance in those regions for the increase of production and the establishment of "peace and order." On the home front, the I. R. A. A. is to establish a "people's increased production structure centered around the agricultural people's co-operative movement."

This movement will try to "increase cultivated lands in the months of July, August and September to twice the area under cultivation last year." Potatoes and other vegetables will be planted on unused lands not suitable for rice culture; students and women will be organized "to give appropriate aid with respect to labor, seeds, and agricultural tools"; and a "grass-cutting movement" will be sponsored to "increase production of self-sufficient fertilizer."

The I. R. A. A. Youth Corps will figure prominently in these plans. Vice-President Goto of the I. R. A. A. made this significant statement to a meeting of Youth Corps branch leaders on June 2: "It is obvious that there will be instances in which friction cannot be avoided, but the I. R. A. Youth Corps will not support any friction which may arise."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Modern Home Made From Old Church

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mansfield, Mass.

"I'd like a bedroom large enough to permit making my bed without moving it," said Catherine Emard.

"And I could do with more office space," said her husband who was a physician.

They found the answer in a picturesque old white church in their own town. For ten years this church had remained unused—ever since the Universalist parish, which owned it, had united with another local parish, moving to the edifice owned by the latter. There it stood all those years, empty and forlorn, until the Emards came along. They had passed it many times before, of course; then suddenly one day the idea came to them. "Well, why not"? they asked each other. "Anyway it's certainly worth thinking about," they agreed.

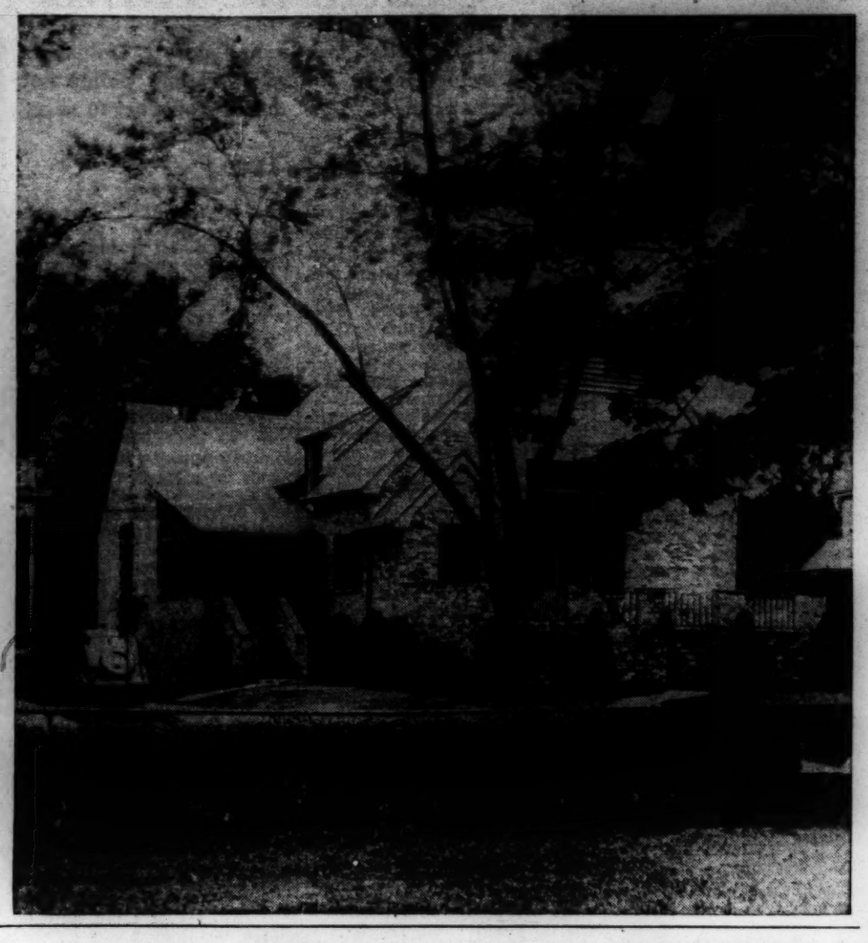
Later they procured the keys and looked the building over carefully inside, accompanied by an architect who agreed that the possibilities were excellent.

Gifts to Other Churches

So they purchased the building, with surrounding land, just as it stood—fully equipped as a place of worship. Probably the biggest prize that came with it was the sweet-toned Paul Revere bell which had called many generations to worship. This the Emards gave to St. John's, the local Episcopal church, since the latter needed a bell, and Mrs. Emard was a communicant there. Also, the carpet from the old church was cleansed and relaid in St. John's. Inquiries revealed that a little mission church back in the country would welcome a gift of pews, so the new owners sent an invitation to come and get them! Another little country parish was delighted to receive the speaker's desk. The organ—which the Emards learned was made in France and was one of but 12 like it in the entire country—was put in first-class condition by an expert and presented to still another church in their own town—and was a much-appreciated gift.

"Really the nicest part of this transaction," said Mrs. Emard, "was that so many others profited by it."

When, at last, the building's new owners were left with an empty floor and four walls, they were delighted to find so much more space than they had estimated at first, before the fittings had been removed. To make quite sure that office and bedroom were going to be the desired size—the other rooms could be fitted in around these—Dr. and Mrs. Emard took white chalk and carefully marked off areas on the floor where they wished these rooms to be—areas which the architect was told he must scrupulously respect (he did!). Generous front space was reserved for a studio-living room. A large leaded glass window has replaced the original church window, the small diamonds of clear glass relieved here and there by antique tinted diamonds. The tower was removed, but the outline of the original structure was not appreciably altered in the finished house, as a study of the "before-and-after" photographs will reveal.



The forlorn-looking little white church (above), long unused after its congregation merged with another, became the attractive home shown at the right, when a physician and his wife saw its possibilities. One portion of it was designed for his office, the rest as a home.

Complete Renovation

In addition to the living room and office, there are, on the first floor, a library, a study, two bedrooms, kitchen and bath. The second floor was converted into an attractive small apartment, with separate entrance. The entire building has been given a veneer of mellow brick; and a spacious veranda with simple iron rail adorns the front.

The story would be far from complete without mention of the grounds, the landscaping of which Dr. and Mrs. Emard planned themselves. At the rear is a lovely circular rose garden with a sundial in the center, approached by a flagstone walk. Beyond, is a smooth stretch of lawn which falls gently away to a rippling brook. On either side of the lawn is a friendship garden with fluted edges. Here grow delphinium, iris, monkshood, daphne, etc., all happy reminders of well-loved friends. Incidentally, the windows of the upstairs apartment overlook this colorful scene. Well chosen dwarf evergreens have been used effectively at the entrances and at the base of the veranda.

Not only did this unique venture give the Emards a beautiful home, with all the appointments and comforts they had long desired, but this piece of reconstruction has distinctly improved the appearance of the street on which the property is located, and has prolonged the life and usefulness of a well-built structure which had served its original purpose long and well.

Constance Talbot Gives Sewing Short Cuts

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Were you one of the women who served as a "sample" for Constance Talbot in her national sewing survey? She wanted to find out, among other things, how time could be saved in home sewing. If you were in the group she contacted, she probably left you feeling pleased and more than ever interested in your sewing problems. If you weren't, you may still sew, for her "Complete Book of Sewing," published by Halcyon House, is all you need to make you buy pattern and materials and begin work.

Constance Talbot is a home sewer herself—an eminent authority on the subject—and when you read her book you feel as though you were having a chat with her.

Constance Talbot, aware of the importance of knowing how to make things that are hard to buy, begins with the practical question, "How can you make time for home sewing?" People of all ages, of all income groups, in all types of cities, were asked this realistic question, and Mrs. Talbot found them all vitally interested.

Helpful Experience

Her next question caused some consternation, "Where do you keep your sewing things?" With a kind of despairing gesture many women admitted their sewing materials were likely to be found scattered anywhere from the attic to the cellar. This was all Mrs. Talbot wanted to know, for it gave her that hoped-for opportunity to point out how much time most of us lose looking for things we know we have somewhere in the house if we could only lay our hands on them. Often, too, it tempts us to go out and buy new findings when we ought to use what we have.

Determined to find all legitimate short cuts for the women who sew at home, Mrs. Talbot dipped into her own liberal experience. This began with John Wanamaker, where she held her first job, going later to Lord & Taylor. Shortly after this, she found herself living in Paris where she learned at first hand all the ins and outs of the French couture. For 11 years, she served as Editor of Butterick Fashions. At present she is Fabric Consultant to the Bulletin Department of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. On the first announcement of her book on "Sewing" by the Literary Guild 250,000 copies were sold—even before the pages were sewed together.

File for Materials

"I knew a woman in a large dress-designing house who found she could save at least two days' work on a garment simply by not having to look for things," Mrs. Talbot said reminiscently. "Every time she started out to make a new garment, she arranged to have a large dress box into which she put everything she needed to complete the dress — thread, needles, trimming, findings, scissors—even a hanger on which to hang it in the closet when it was finished. When she had to stop work on it, she put the dress and all the scraps neatly in the box, put the box in a closet or under the bed, and the house was kept tidy. Ready to start on it again, she had everything at hand. When the dress was finished, she sorted the scraps and findings that were left and put them in the file."

"What do you mean, 'in the file'?" I asked, a little bewildered at hearing the term applied to home sewing.

"Every woman should know the joy of a salvage file," Mrs. Talbot explained, her blue eyes bright with enthusiasm for her theme. "Never throw away your sewing rummage. Save fabric scraps, buttons, old belts, zippers—all the things we use in sewing—but save them systematically. You won't lose valuable time trying to find them or spend money to replace them. I find everybody has some kind of a system—usually a trunk or a box somewhere, but the trunk is hard to get at, and boxes just naturally overflow. My plan is to use boxes and glass jars, clearly labeled and conveniently placed on shelves so you can see what you have on hand at a glance. Mark the largest box 'Garment Scraps'—and keep only clean ones. Keep your bits of fabric, each kind rolled separately, in this. One box might be labeled 'Uncut Fabrics,' and others 'Ribbon,' 'Fur,' 'Old Felt Hats,' 'Leather Gloves,' etc. Each one of us knows best her own peculiar needs in this respect. Label your jars too. When one jar gets too full, add another. Keep your salvage file as you do your shelf for preserves—ready for use.

"Finish It Quickly"

"One of the chief things to remember about this is, however, never to remove a jar or box from the file. Take what you need from it and put into your sewing box. When your work is completed, take the work box back to the file and put what is left into its proper place."

Helping your daughter to learn to sew, developing her latent talents along these lines, can develop one of the greatest bonds between mothers and their girls, Mrs. Talbot finds. "When a girl somewhere between eight and 14 expresses a desire to 'make things,' meet this desire with an invitation," advises Mrs. Talbot, "and have lots of fun over it. The secret of encouraging a girl to love sewing, or developing a talent, is to concentrate on speed in making the first garment. Finish it quickly, so everybody will be amazed and pleased with the achievement. Never let it appear laborious. Lay aside your most time-honored traditions, if you must, to accomplish this, but keep the creative urge definitely alive—encourage it, never blast it out of existence."

It's Time to Take Thought for Storage

By Elizabeth Woolley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Building the storage space for garden surplus is definitely a July job. Remember, as in the fiction of the ant and the grasshopper, forethought was no fable. So, the taste of today's carrot must be projected into next March and a bin built for it.

Bulletin No. 34 of the Massachusetts State College, Amherst, gives exhaustive directions for building a storage room big enough to hold the surplus from a garden 50 by 100 feet and presumably feeding five. This method requires continuous ventilation from an outside window and a completely insulated double partition wall in order not to cool off the rest of the cellar and, thereby, the rest of the house.

Circular No. 538 of the University of Illinois Extension Service, Urbana, describes a salting or brine method of preserving corn, cabbage, turnips, green or wax beans in earthenware crocks, without having to build a cold storage room. The drawback in this method is that much of the vitality of the vegetable is lost in the processing and in the soaking before cooking.

Taxi Driver's Method

It sometimes takes homely simplicity to turn the trick, for a Newton taxi driver proved that outdoor storage worked better than either of these two methods. He simply arranged root vegetables in cardboard cartons on top of the ground, then piled earth all around them, then a foot of straw and other mulch material. When he wanted assortment "A," for instance, he looked at his chart and dug up the whole carton and he and his family ate carrots, beets, a turnip, a few potatoes, and when that was gone, dug up assortment "B" which would be in a separate hill. I venture to say this might be called the "Squirrel Method." George Graves of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, tasted the success of this streamline vegetable architecture and pronounced it good.

The real challenge comes in modernizing the jelly closet. This has been a dark and sticky area where waste space predominates. Could we capitalize its first function and call it now a jelly file? The whole purpose of the space is to get gooseberry when you want gooseberry (provided you've made gooseberry). Large capital letters thumbtacked on the edges of the shelves will help. Right away you will know that it's useless to look for Apple on the shelf that is singing a high C.

Flashlight on Leash

To save space which is wasted by too wide an interval between shelves, an extra shelf may be cut with two handles screwed to the outer edge. This may be slipped in between two pieces of moldings, above and below the shelf, which will act as runners for it. Then the whole shelf with its contents may be run out and inspected for easier selection of variety, or for signs of mould. A lot of fumbling is avoided by providing a hook and a flashlight attached to the door. It will probably have to be on a leash of string to keep it there, but what of that? When you want gooseberry, you want to see gooseberry.

If you are fortunate enough to be starting a storage compartment from the beginning, I would suggest buying the nests of shoe or lingerie boxes sold in the department stores. These come four drawers high and can house a dozen jars to a drawer. Piled up, with a board here and there to take the weight down to the floor, these decorative files for jellies and preserves could occupy one whole end of the basement room and thus eliminate the darkness invariably associated with the closet and the locked door.

A final rapid jelly-finder idea is to classify all the jars suitable for gifts in racks hung on the inside of this very same closet door. The single rows, marked with large capital initials and lighted from behind by the resident flashlight reveal the householder's real touch of showmanship when the neighbors come to call.

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Book Salvaging an Art With Miss Tilden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With "mending and making do" fast becoming a nation pastime, it was inevitable that the question should arise: "Can we repair damaged books?" Proper repairs might qualify many treasured volumes to resume a proud place on the home bookshelf or possibly, since books have been called to the colors, they might go as a welcome contribution to recreation centers for men and women in service.

But just how would an amateur go about repairing books?

No one is better qualified to answer this question than Miss Irene Mann Tilden, a member of the Staff of the Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of Boston, in charge of old books which are both rare and precious.

Should Be Loved

Miss Tilden did not just suddenly step into such a privileged and exacting responsibility. The experience which enabled her to speak with authority and assurance was gained through years of devoted study and painstaking work. To begin with, she majored in jewelry at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. When she found that she preferred books, she transferred her study to the craft of book binding. After some years of research, experimenting and working out practical problems, Miss Tilden qualified as a Master Craftsman of Arts and Crafts. Her skill has been requisitioned for important work on manuscripts dating back to the fourteenth century and on books printed in 1865.

When asked how one could repair damaged books, Miss Tilden exclaimed, "Oh, that is hard to put into just a few words. Each book is an individual, and must be handled as such." A warm smile lighted her face as she pondered the question. Here was one who loved books as she loved friends.

"By far the best plan is to take care of books so that they stay in good condition and don't need repair," Miss Tilden continued, with a twinkle in her eye.

"That picturesque arrangement of bookshelves flanking the fireplace lends a cozy and inviting touch to a room, but did you know that it is bad for the books? Whenever the fireplace is used, the warmth from the chimney lingers a long time and tends to dry them out. They fare just as badly when placed near a hot-air register.

"Many people do not know, either, that smoke from cigarettes, cigars, and pipes is not good for books. Nor is it right to crowd them together on shelves. They should be arranged to stand straight and comfortably. If bookends have rough edges, they should be padded with felt.

"Books need ventilation, and they stay in condition longer on open shelves than in closed bookcases. They suffer less from light and dust than from being closed up without air. However, they should be well dusted and protected from direct sunlight, which causes them to dry out and warp.

"People may be surprised to learn that the 65 to 70 degree temperature in patriotic homes this past winter was far better for books than a temperature around 80.

Need to Be Used

"Unlike many other things, books—especially leather ones—last better when used than when left untouched. The moisture from the hands helps to keep leather from drying out. But they should be handled with care! A new book should never be opened with a quick jerk that breaks the binding or the stitching. It should be eased open carefully by turning a few pages at a time, first at the front and then at the back of the book.

"Books get very thoughtless treatment sometimes," Miss Tilden confided. "I have taken as many as twenty slips of paper from a single book. The one who put them in to mark certain pages probably had no idea that he was thrusting in what amounted to an entire pad of paper. Books can't hold together long with that kind of treatment."

Lists Help to Get Things Done

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the current difficulty of getting good household help, a reminder of what an efficient servant a pencil can be trained to be, may not be amiss.

Try it! Especially on those busy mornings when you are faced with 15 or 20 small tasks you hope to accomplish before the day is over. Take five minutes with a pencil and paper and list them; then fit them into your regular work (dish-washing, bed-making, cleaning, etc.) and by noon you'll be surprised at how many of them are out of the way. Check your list, and you'll have a grand sense of accomplishment — which will spur you to finish them.

Keep Your Score

List-making is also a cure for the complaint of "I've-meant-to-do-it-but-haven't-had-time which we have all felt when something has caught up with us. With the tasks down in black and white, precious minutes are not lost in wondering what to do next or trying to remember what else it was we had planned to do in the kitchen before going on to the other parts of the house, and more extras may be taken care of. Even if you are one of those people who can plan a whole day's program mentally and then follow it, see how long it takes to get back onto your plan after someone calls you on the telephone or you have taken a few minutes just to watch the baby. While you are waiting for the pot to boil or taking a five-minute breath-catcher, you can dash off that friendly little note to Great Aunt Susie.

Once you have started training your pencil servant to help you, you will find many other ways to use it; so lay in a supply of pencils and paper. Those little rainbow-colored pads at the ten cent store are a convenient size. Then distribute the pads freely, with a pencil by each one. One in the kitchen, of course, one by the telephone, one in the desk or end-table in the living room, and perhaps one tucked into a top drawer in the bedroom. Now you are ready to go.

There is no need to take time out to plan the menu and shopping list. Do it while you are ironing or listening to the radio. On the kitchen pad keep a list of the staples that are getting low, and you won't find yourself out of rice or flour. When the homemaker program on the radio starts an appetizing recipe, there is no frantic dashing about in search of a pencil and paper. When David goes over to Bill's to spend the afternoon and you are not home, there is not an excuse for his not leaving a message. Give the children a list of what you expect them to do, and you'll avoid constant reminding besides giving them the reward of crossing off each task as it is done and watching the list diminish. Also Mother has a means of checking on their work; she might even mark each task as satisfactory or unsatisfactory and send them back to clear their list.

Dramatize Ironing

In our home it is the paper by the ironing board that needs replacing more often than any other. Ironing was once uninspiring, hard work. But now I set myself a definite task to accomplish while I iron, and the clothes are quickly done. Perhaps it's planning a new summer wardrobe, collecting and organizing news for a long letter I have been meaning to write, thinking out some problem, or maybe even planning menus.

Try it! You'll not find a more inexpensive servant than a pencil—even the five for a nickel ones will do.

P. A. K.

End of Coal Strike Leaves Important Issues Unsolved

Continued from Page 1

pointed out. No statement came from the White House this morning.

If the Government should hand the mines back to their owners, the operators, it would presumably open the whole controversy afresh.

The operators are eager to get their mines back. Fuel Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, and Labor Secretary Frances Perkins have charged that part of the responsibility for the strike rested on coal operators who refused to negotiate in good faith.

Mr. Lewis doubtless counts on the desire of operators to get their property back to bring an attitude more favorable to compromise.

Right to Court Test

In the second place, Mr. Lewis has a go-ahead signal from the NWLB to test his right for higher pay under the portal-to-portal basis in the courts. The NWLB refused to grant it as a wage concession, and Mr. Lewis has agreed to work for the Government without it.

But recent Federal court decisions in the steel industry have upheld the theory of pay for time in factory, and the NWLB expressly authorized Mr. Lewis at his discretion to file "suits at law" or to use other means "to protect the equity of the membership in the matter of portal-to-portal compensation, both as to current and deferred liability."

Thus, in the long run, Mr. Lewis may get more than his $2 a day demands if he goes about it by constituted, legal methods.

Mr. Lewis saved his face in his failure to get full wage demands after putting the nation's war nerves on edge in three stoppages, by appearing to lay down terms for ending the strike.

"This arrangement," his Mine Workers' Committee said, "is predicted upon operation of the mines and their collateral production units by the United States Government, and will automatically terminate if Government control is vacated prior to the abovementioned date (Oct. 31)."

Statement by Ickes

Mr. Ickes, advised of the back-to-work order, said:

"The mine workers understand that my job is solely to produce the coal necessary for war purposes and to heat America's homes this winter. To do this will require the utmost co-operation of the mine workers and of the entire coal industry. I feel sure that this co-operation will be given."

The NWLB Chairman, William H. Davis, asked to comment, said:

"I take Mr. Lewis's statement to mean that the production of coal will be resumed under the conditions ordered by the War Labor Board and I think that's all the country is interested in. It appears that the new deadline is hallowe'en, when pumpkins frighten children."

Representative James Wadsworth (R) of New York, viewed the arrangement as "just another postponement of settlement of the fundamental issue: Is the Government as representative of the whole people in time of war superior to John L. Lewis?"

"That issue had better be settled and the sooner the better," Mr. Wadsworth added.

Attitude of Operators

A spokesman for the Appalachian operators who operate most of the nation's mines, took a similar view and declared the U. M. W. Policy Committee's action is in "direct violation" of the NWLB directive June 18 ordering Mr. Lewis and the operators to sign a two-year agreement with a no-strike provision.

"If the President permits the mines to be operated under the terms laid down by John L. Lewis, the main issue goes unresolved," said the spokesman, who withheld use of his name. "Nothing is settled. The present strike is merely postponed. The main question now is can Mr. Lewis continue to defy the sole agency (WLB) designated by the United States Government to make final determinations in labor disputes."

Steel Output Perilled

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, said in a statement yesterday that the coal miners' strike, by crippling steel production, threatens to have a "disastrous effect" on the nation's production of aircraft, ships, and all other types of armament.

"It seems to me unthinkable that any Americans, knowing the facts, would cut the life-blood of the all-important steel industry," Mr. Nelson said.

"I am not attempting in any way to pass on the economics of the coal miners' situation. I do wish to emphasize, however, that the needs of our country come first and that we are today in a situation in which in the interest of our country, no man, no group and no class has a right to hamper war production."

Though no expressed agreement of Government operation has been given, so far as is known, in the two private Ickes-Lewis conferences, it is assumed that Government operation will be continued. This will require a larger setup, on a more permanent basis, than anything heretofore attempted. It will mark a new experience in Government operation. It may be one of the most lasting precedents of the whole controversy.

That brings up the matter of the Smith-Connally bill. Mr. Roosevelt, down to date, has said nothing about it. It waits his signature or veto, and will automatically go into effect Friday midnight if he does not previously act.

It is now believed he will veto it.

Veto on Strike Bill?

Various federal labor authorities who have analyzed the measure for the President have reported that it will create strikes rather than allay them, and substitute coercion for the existing voluntary "no-strike" pledge.

Chief argument for the bill was that it gave immediate power to the President for dealing with the coal crisis.

This crisis, however, has moderated, and Mr. Roosevelt may veto the measure, asking for a more general bill, considered at leisure.

Some critics say the bill is unworkable.

Certainly, under it, the present implicit arrangement with the miners if it exists would be impossible. The Smith-Connally bill requires that plants taken by the Government in a labor dispute must be returned to owners 30 days after normal operation is restored. But Mr. Lewis makes as his condition for postponing the strike four months, whether with or without the Government's assent, that Federal operation shall continue all that time.

The National War Labor Board comes out of the controversy intact, but with its edges scarred.

The Board ordered Mr. Lewis to sign a contract at existing wage levels. Mr. Lewis is not signing any contract, but his men are going back to work, incidentally ending the miners' slogan, "No contract, no work."

NWLB is quite willing to give up this point, it is believed. If the miners had been able to bully and bludgeon a higher wage out of the operators by direct action it is taken for granted it would have released similar demands from other groups, and made it impossible for labor leaders to restrain their men. Failure to achieve this is considered, by some, the key point in the fight.

Text of Order to Mine Workers

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The text of instructions sent by the United Mine Workers Policy Committee to coal miners follows:

"The membership of the United Mine Workers of America is hereby instructed to return to work and resume the production of coal under the direction of Harold L. Ickes, Custodian of Mines for the United States Government, until midnight Sunday, Oct. 31, 1943.

"This arrangement is predicated upon operation of the mines and their collateral production units by the United States Government and will automatically terminate if governmental control is vacated prior to the above mentioned date.

"The Custodian of Mines has assured that the minimum wages and conditions prevailing as of this date will be continued.

"The executive officers of the international union are hereby expressly authorized to exercise their discretion in the filing of suits at law, or by any other necessary means, to protect the equity of the membership in the matter of portal-to-portal compensation, both as to current and deferred liability.

"As affecting the anthracite membership of Districts 1, 7 and 9, it is recognized that this arrangement is subject to any agreement that may ensue as a result of current wage negotiations."

John L. Lewis, in the only comment he would make in addition to the Policy Committee statement, told newspapermen, "The action taken tonight is based on the policy adopted on Sunday by this Committee. The mine workers are going to work for their Government and not for the coal operators. They do so in the utmost good faith in the hope that their Government will treat them with the same good faith."

Text of NWLB Letter on Order

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Text of the National War Labor Board's letter to President Roosevelt calling on the Government to use all of its power to force John L. Lewis into a working contract in line with WLB directions follows:

"On June 18, the National War Labor Board issued its order in the bituminous coal case directing the parties to enter into agreements based on the old Appalachian agreements with certain special wage adjustments within the stabilization program.

"We have received from the operator groups a telegram of June 19 in which they accept the order of the Board and offer to put it into effect. We have also received from them a second telegram in which they say they have met with the United Mine Workers on June 19 and 20 but have not been able to reach any conclusion 'due to the fact that the United Mine Workers of America are unwilling to make a contract until their claim for pay for portal-to-portal travel time is satisfied.' We have not received any communications from the United Mine Workers.

"As you know, the refusal of the Mine Workers to accept the order of the Board was followed on Monday by interruption of production in the coal mines, which in accordance with your executive order of May 1, 1943, are now in the possession of the Secretary of the Interior for operation.

"Although the War Labor Board was not unanimous in voting for the directive order of June 18, it is unanimous in advising you that in its opinion the directive order should be enforced and that all the powers of the Government necessary for its enforcement should be exercised.

"A copy of our directive order of June 18, together with the telegrams above referred to are forwarded to you herewith."

The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Motion Pictures

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—Fictionized melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.

ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.

AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.

ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.

AMERICAN EMPIRE—Western, with Texas seen after Civil War as scene, showing failure of rancher's attempt to set up prairie empire. Fair support for a double bill.—M. Y.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.

BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.

BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BOSTON BLACKIE GOES HOLLYWOOD—Reformed crook retrieves diamond while playing horse with cops and robbers.—M. Y.

BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mihailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newspaperman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

CITY WITHOUT MEN—Flier's wife rescues unjustly convicted husband from prison in routine melodrama that wanders in plot, while achieving considerable excitement.—M. Y.

CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids flick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, exciting story of battle against Nazis.—M. Y.

CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Georgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.

CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.

COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley ghostwriters.—M. Y. C.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.

DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician fails to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.

DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington—M. Y.

DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.

EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.

FALLEN SPARROW—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.

FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.

GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.

GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hanton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.

GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion or man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.

IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

© Paramount

Bing Crosby

Currently to be seen on the screen in "Dixie."

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist posthumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.

LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter. M. Y. C.

LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood. M. Y.

LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeers goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girls, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine melter.—M. Y. C.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.

MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broken who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy. M. Y.

MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.

Recent Releases

DIXIE—Technicolor musical in which Bing Crosby's following will enjoy his impersonation of the Dan Emmett who wrote a famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.

GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—The East Side Kids raid a Nazi propaganda lair.—M. Y.

GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest along the way in a conventional story of two girls who under parental direction nearly marry the wrong men. English titles.—M. Y.

LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican-made film biography of the liberator of Latin-American countries. English titles.—M. Y.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for a routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

STRANGER IN TOWN—A Supreme Court Justice incognito helps smash a small-town political machine in a fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about a falsely accused fugitive who must keep fleeing until exonerated.—M. Y.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y

NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone Wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885, indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.

PAYOFF—Reporter tracks down gangsters who are exploiting a great city. Well-made pattern melodrama.—M. Y

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.

SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Cheap revenge story involving burlesque actress and reformer.—M.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.

SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi Fifer.—M. Y

STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some fortrate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up saboteur. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about fine British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TRAIL RIDERS—Range Busters, hog-tie outlaw leader who poses as vigilante.—M. Y. C.

TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get on stage.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with songs.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

Fellowship Aided By U. S. Cottage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 23—A program to fraternize with Uncle Sam's newly-naturalized nephews has been instituted by the United States cottage of the House of Pacific Relations here.

As far as can be learned, it is the first move to "bring a closer sense of fellowship with the newly-naturalized citizens," according to Ralph O. Coggeshall, president of the United States cottage.

Dedicated to the ideal of "better co-operation between the peoples of the world," the cottage extended this program to include visits by special committees to attend the monthly naturalization classes in Superior Court here.

Each second Friday, two members of the United States cottage visit the Court, and have obtained permission of Superior Judge Gordon Thompson to pass out handsomely printed invitations urging the new citizens to attend future meetings of this cottage, or any other of the 15 cottages of the House of Pacific Relations.

SOL LESSER presents A SOLDIER'S LOVE STORY
JUDITH ANDERSON ★ KENNY BAKER ★ TALLULAH BANKHEAD
RALPH BELLAMY ★ EDGAR BERGEN and CHARLIE McCARTHY
LAUGHS!
RAY BOLGER ★ INA CLAIRE ★ KATHARINE CORNELL
JANE COWL ★ GRACIE FIELDS ★ LYNN FONTANNE
A Soldier's LOVE STORY
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN
SONGS!
GAIETY!
VIRGINIA GREY ★ HELEN HAYES ★ KATHARINE HEPBURN
HUGH HERBERT ★ JEAN HERSHOLT
ALLEN JENKINS ★ GEORGE JESSEL
OTTO KRUGER ★ ROSEMARY LANE ★ GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
DRAMA!
GYPSY ROSE LEE ★ ALFRED LUNT ★ ALINE MacMAHON
ELSA MAXWELL ★ YEHUDI MENUHIN ★ ETHEL MERMAN
RALPH MORGAN ★ ALAN MOWBRAY ★ PAUL MUNI
MERLE OBERON ★ GEORGE RAFT ★ LANNY ROSS
MARTHA SCOTT ★ Cornelia Otis SKINNER ★ NED SPARKS
WILLIAM TERRY ★ CHERYL WALKER ★ ETHEL WATERS
ARLEEN WHELAN ★ JOHNNY WEISSMULLER ★ ED WYNN
Produced by SOL LESSER
DIRECTED BY FRANK BORZAGE
Screen Play by DELMER DAVES
A FRANK BORZAGE PRODUCTION • Released Thru United Artists
PLUS 6 NAME BANDS!
★ KAY KYSER ★ FREDDY MARTIN
★ COUNT BASIE ★ BENNY GOODMAN
★ XAVIER CUGAT ★ GUY LOMBARDO
THE BIGGEST THING TO HIT THE SCREEN!
All Rights Granted By THEATRE

After seeing a private showing a reader of The Christian Science Monitor said: "'Stage Door Canteen' is one of the most interesting pictures I have seen in years; perfectly produced—plenty of entertainment by the finest talent of stage and screen. I thoroughly enjoyed it."

ASK THE MANAGER OF YOUR THEATRE WHEN HE WILL SHOW "STAGE DOOR CANTEEN"

BOSTON, MASS.
LOEW'S STATE AND ORPHEUM JULY 1

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—POLI	July 8	SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—POLI	July 1
HARTFORD, CONN.—STRAND (Warner)	June 24	WATERBURY, CONN.—POLI	July 16
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—ROGER SHERMAN	June 24	WORCESTER, MASS.—POLI	July 8
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—LOEW'S STATE	July 1		

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 698,170
1943 volume to date 165,446,048
1942 volume to date 50,174,592

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Tuesday 50.2 Prev. day 50.1
Month ago 51.0 Year ago 35.2
1943 high 52.2 1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
Air & Str (3g)	30	47	47	47	
Acme Stl (3)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
Adams Exp (1.25g)	10	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Addressograph (1)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	11	45¼	44¼	45¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	19	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Alb&Sus 7.45g	♦ 40	100¼	100¼	100¼	−1
Allegany Corp	61	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegany pf xw	21	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
Allegh pf $30ww	57	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	8	35	33¾	35	+2
Allegh Lud S .70g	18	28⅛	27⅞	28	
Allen Indust ⅜ae	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Allied Ch&Dye (4)	9	157	155¼	157	+2
Allied Mills (1½g)	4	25⅛	22½	22½	− ½
Allied Strs (.45g)	41	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	19	38⅞	38⅜	38¾	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	1	15¾	19¼	19¾	− ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	82⅛	82¼	82½	− ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¾
Am Airlines 1½e	4	67	66¾	67	+1
Am Bank Note .40e	3	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 ♦	20	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	3	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼ ♦	30	132¼	132⅛	132¼	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	17	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	85¾	85¼	85¾	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	25	41½	40¾	41	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	♦100	79½	79½	79½	+ ¾
Am Ch&Chl pf 5 ♦	60	114	113⅞	114	
Am Colortype .30g	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug (½g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am Distill	5	29⅛	29	29⅛	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	55	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65k	1	76	76	76	−1
Am&FP $7 1.92g	3	86½	86	86	−1
Am & F P 2pf	43	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
Am Hide & Leath	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am Home Pr 2.40	10	66	65¾	65⅞	
Am Ice	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Am Internat ⅛e	1	8½	8½	8½	
Am Invest III .30g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Locomotive	14	15¾	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½k	3	103½	103¼	102⅝	− ⅞
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ½g	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	23⅝	23¾	23¾	
Am News 1.80	♦160	31½	31	31½	
Am Pow & Lt	21	3¼	3	3	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	12	31½	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	12	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	67	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	19	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ ♦	170	64	63½	63½	− ⅛
Am Saf Raz ½g	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Am Seating (½g)	3	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g ♦	10	31	31	31	
Am Smelt & R (2)	26	41½	40¼	40¾	− ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7 ♦	12	151½	151	151	+ ½
AmSnuff Co(1.80g)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+1
Am Stl Fdrs (1a)	16	26½	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Am Stores (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	30	29¾	30	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	152⅛	152¼	152½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	59	58½	59	+ ⅛
Am Teb B (3a)	12	60	59¾	60	+1⅛
Am Tob pf (6) ♦	40	144¾	144½	144¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	2	8	11⅛	11	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	23	45⅝	45	45	+ ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	
Am Wat Wks	62	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Am Wool pf (4k)	1	73½	72½	72½	+ ⅝
Am Zinc L & S	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Am Zinc ppf 3¾k	1	50	50	50	
Anaconda 1g	31	27⅜	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 1.40g ♦	40	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Anchor H Gl .30g	1	21½	21½	21½	
Arm III	5	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	5	59½	59	59½	+ ½
Armstrong Ck 1½g	3	38	37½	37½	− ¼
Arnold Const (½g)	5	9½	9¼	9½	
Artloom Carp .20g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	50	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 ♦	50	89	88	89	
Asso DG 2pf 7 ♦	60	86½	85½	86½	+ ½
Atch T & S F 3g	28	55¼	54¼	54⅞	+ ½
Atch T & S F pf 5	5	86¾	86¼	86⅜	+⅛
Atl Cst Line 1½g	8	34	33	33	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .30g	12	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp 1.40g	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g ♦	60	61¼	60⅞	60⅞	− ⅛
Austin Nichols	31	5⅞	5	5	
Aust Nich pr A ♦	310	58½	57	57	−1
Aviation Corp .10g	46	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Bald Loco (3½g) ♦	41	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	23	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	6	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k ♦	1	50¼	50¼	50	− ⅛
Barber Asph	20	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾k ♦	1	42	42	42	
Barnsdall Oil .60	9	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Brat Crm pf 5 ♦	3	103¼	103	103¼	+ ¼
Bell Aire (1g)	4	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Bending-Hem .80	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	8	37	36¾	36⅞	− ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	8	16⅜	16	16⅛	
Ben I Ln pr pf 2½	1	56	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
Best Foods (.60)	162	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ¾
Best & Co 1 60a	2	54	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	42	63	62⅜	62½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118	118	118	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	5	35	34¾	35	+1
Black & Dck 1.60	4	18	17½	18	+ ½
Blaw-Knox .20g	18	10⅛	10¼	10½	
Bloomingd ¾g ♦	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅜
Boeing Airp 1g	14	17¾	16¾	17	
Bon Ami A (4) ♦	20	94	94	94	+1
Bond Strs 1.60	7	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
Borden Co (.60g)	7	27⅛	27¼	27½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	15	34¾	34⅜	34¾	+ ½
Boston & Maine	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
Bridgeport Br ⅛g	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	8	30	29½	29½	− ¼
Bklyn-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 1.40g	1	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	− ¼
Brums-Balke (½g)	2	18	18	18	
Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	5	9	9	9	− ⅛
Budd Mfg	18	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	♦150	107¼	107	107	
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
Bullard Co (1g)	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Burlng Mills .70g	8	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Burr Add M .60	9	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30g	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
Butte C&Z ⅛e	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	6	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Byron Jack ½g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	8	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	14	1½	1½	1½	
Calumet & H .45g	9	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wyn ½g	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	11	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry (3) ♦	40	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	24	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Cane C & O (5) ♦	20	94¼	94¼	94¼	− ¼
Carriers & Gen	20	4	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	5	117	116	116	−1
Case (JI) pf 7 ♦	40	41	41	141	+1
Caterpil Trac (2)	8	48½	48	48½	+ ⅛
Celanese Co (1g)	8	39⅛	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 ♦	40	114	114	114	+2
Celanese 5 pf 5 ♦	50	104	104	104	
Celanese pr pf 7 ♦	50	123¾	123¾	123¾	− ¼
Celotex Corp 1.40	20	13⅛	13	13	
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	21⅜	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Cent Found .10e	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J	9	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½g	3	21½	21½	21½	+1
Century Rib M	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	38¾	38½	38½	
Certain-teed Prod	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf ♦	80	76⅜	76	76	
Champ Pap&F 4½e	1	21½	21½	21½	− ½
Champ P&F pf6 ♦	5	104	104	104	− ¼
Checker Cab	2	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	43⅝	43	43½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio pf 4	1	101	101	101	
Chi & E III	27	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Chi&E III A 1.50g	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Chi Gt W pf 17sk	14	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or 1.40e	11	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	− ⅛
Chi PT pref2½	40	52⅞	51½	52½	
Chrlen Co	13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
Chrysler Co (2½g)	39	81	79¾	80½	+2
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
City I&F pf6½g ♦	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
City Stores	73	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Clev & Pitt 3½ ♦	220	92	91	91	− ¼
Clev Gr B pf 5 ♦	20	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
Climax Mol 1.20g	18	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅜
Clueett Peabody 2g	8	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	
Coca-Cola (3)	1	108½	108½	108½	
Coca-Cola A (3) ♦	30	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	4	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Colo-F-P pf4½k ♦	20	107	107	107	− ⅛
Collins & Ak	5	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South	♦ 80	12¼	11½	11½	+ ⅜
Col & South 1st	♦120	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½pg	4	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Col G & El	16	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	68½	68¼	68½	+1¼
Col G&E 5 pf 5 ♦	10	62	62	62	
Colum Pict ⅛e	4	18½	18¼	18⅛	
Comi Credit (3)	2	40½	40	40	
Comi Invest Tr 3	15	41¼	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
Com I T cpf4½ ♦	2	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	21	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	102	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & So pf 3k	9	62¾	62	62¾	+ ⅜
Comwlth Ed .70g	26	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	
Comol-Naire (1)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
Conde Nast ½g	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
Consol Cig pf 7 ♦	30	109	109	109	
Con Cig pr pf6½g ♦	30	106	105¾	106	+1⅛
Cons Copper	13	5	4⅞	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	57	20	19⅞	20	
Cons Edison pf 5	8	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf (½sk)	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	51	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Con Vultee (1g)	25	17	16¾	16½	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	23¼	23¾	23¾	− ⅛
Consol'n Coal	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Cons' C pf 2½ new	1	35	35	35	− ½
Cons Pr pf 4½	♦100	99½	99¼	99¼	− ½
Container Cp ⅛e	2	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
Cons R R Cuba pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
Cont Bak ⅛g	1	10¼	10	10	
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	111	110	110	+1
Cont Can (½g)	2	35	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	1	14	14	14	
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	18	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	12	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅞
Cont Steel (½pg)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅞
Copperweld Stl .80	6	13¾	13	13¼	+ ¼
Cop'weld pf 2½ ♦	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	− ¼
Corn Products 2.60	30	56¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	22	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5 ♦	160	105¾	105	105¾	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½pg	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Co (½e)	10	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½pe	12	28⅞	28	28¼	
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel 2e	5	34¾	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	79	78½	79	+2
Cuba RR pf ♦	30	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅞
Cuban-Am Sug .40e	33	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Cub-Am S cv pf5½	1	101	101	101	+1
Cudahy Pack	8	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
Cuneo P pf 4½ ♦	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	− ¼
Curtis Publishing	58	6⅛	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf ♦	50	70½	70	70½	+ ⅜
Curt P pr pf 13⅛k	4	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	47	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	6	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
Cutler-Hamm'r 2g	20	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
Davison Chem (1g)	7	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	
Dieles-Wem-G ¾ag	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+1
Deere & Co 1.35e	15	38⅜	37¾	38	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	7	35	35	35	
Del & Hudson	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	37	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.90g)	12	19¾	19¼	19¾	
Devoe & R A 1	♦230	30½	29⅝	29¾	− ⅛
Diam Match 1½	5	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor 1.20g	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	28⅛	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	14	14	14	− ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	♦150	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜g	4	29¾	29	29	− ¼
Dome Mines h1.20g	25	20¾	20	20	
Douglas Airc 5e	4	66¾	66½	66¾	+ ¾
Dow Chem (3)	1	147	147	147	− ½
Dresser Mfg 1g	10	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	6	154	153¾	153¾	+ ¼
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	♦ 20	120¼	120¼	120¼	− ⅜
Eastern Air L	4	37½	37⅜	37½	+ ½
Eastern Roll Mill	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	166	165	165	+ ¾
East Kod pf 6	♦ 10	180½	180½	180½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅜
El Auto-Lite 1g	6	38	37¾	37¾	
Elec Boat (½pg)	5	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
El Power & Light	16	5¼	5	5	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	1	55	55	55	
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	5	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
El Paso N G 2.40	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Eng Pub Service	5	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
Erie 5½pf5½k ♦	20	80½	79½	79½	− ½
Erie RR (½pg)	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
Erie RR pf (½pg)	29	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
Eureka V Cl ½g	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Evans Products	11	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
Fairbanks Morse 1	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	7	26	25½	25¾	
Fed Lt & Tr (¾g)	2	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .20g	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Fed D Sts 1.40a	5	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ½
Fed D St pf 4½ ♦	60	63	92½	92½	
Ferro Enamel	5	18¼	18	18	
Fin P F Ins 1.60a	5	50	49½	50	+ ¼
Firestone T 1½pg	34	40¼	40	40	+ ⅛
First N Strs 2½	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Flintkote (½pg)	14	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
Florence Stove (1g)	1	35	35	35	+ ½
Florsheim A 1½g	1	26	26	26	+ ½
Food Mach (.70g)	4	45	43	45	+ ½
Foster Wheeler	1	17	17	17	
Fost W 6pf 1½ ♦	50	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	7	12	12	12	+ ½
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36½	36½	36½	
Fruehauf Tr 1.40	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5 ♦	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	− ¼
Gair (Robt) 1⅛e	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g ♦	140	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	7	5¾	5½	5⅝	
Gar W Ind pf (¼g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Gen Am Inv .40e	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Gen Am Trans (1g)	7	46	46	47	+1
Gen Baking .30g	8	9	8¾	8¾	
Gen Bak pf 8 ♦	30	142	142	142	+2
Gen Bronze	9	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k ♦	80	91½	90½	90½	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	62	38⅜	38	38	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80e	9	42¾	42½	42½	− ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ ♦	10	115	115	115	Jun 22
Gen G & El A	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Gen Mills (4)	3	97	97	97	
Gen Motors (1g)	29	54¾	54	54¾	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	5	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .20g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½e	4	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 ♦	80	110	109½	110	+1½
Gen Real & Util	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	3	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k ♦	80	79¼	78½	79¼	+ ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½pe	2	22½	22½	22½	
Gillette S Raz ½g	2	22½	22½	22½	
Gillette S R pf 5	1	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	11	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gimbel Br 5½ pf 6	1	111¼	111	111¼	+ ⅜
	1	79	79	79	+1½
Gladden Co (.60e)	3	20⅜	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Gladden cv pf 2½	1	48	48	48	
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gobel Brew (.20)	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Gold & St Tel 6 ♦	1	94	94	94	+1½
Goodrich B F ⅛g	13	40	39¾	40	+1
Goodrich pf (5)	1	98½	98¼	98½	+ ⅜
Goodyear Tire 1½g	43	39¼	38¾	39	+1⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	7	101¾	101	101	
Gotham Hos (1⅛g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gotham H pf 7 ♦	17	90	90	90	
Graham-Paige Mot	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Grand Union	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Granite C S .17½g	6	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	14	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	32	36¼	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½g	1	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 ♦	50	148	148	148	−1
Greene (HL) (2e)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
Greyhound Co (1)	32	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Grum Air Es 2½e	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Guantan Sugar	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	− ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	3	37½	37¼	37½	+ ½
Hack Water (1½g)	1	26	26	26	
Hall (WF) Print 1	4	17¼	17	17¼	
Hanna 55 pf 5 ♦	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Harb-Walker ½pg	9	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ⅛g	3	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
Hayes Indust .15g	10	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	− ⅛
Hayes Mfg	6	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5 ♦	200	102½	102½	102½	+1
Helmr (GW) 3½pg	2	68	67¾	68	− ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	9	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Hercules Powder 1e	2	85¼	84¾	84¾	+ ⅛
Hercules P pf 6 ♦

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
300	Air Investors (1a)	100	99¾	100
3100	Airc Access (⅛a)	4	3¾	3¾
200	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
200	Alum Ltd (½a)	100	99¾	99¾
250	Alum Ltd (½a)	113¾	113	113¾
100	Alum Co Am (2g)	111⅝	111½	111¾
800	Alum Co Am pf (4)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Am Bx Board (.40g)	26	25½	25½
200	Am Cap pf (.30k)	80	80	80
50	Am Cap prpf (5½)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Am Ir P&L8	45⅞	45½	45½
1700	Am Cyan B (.60)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Am & Fgn P war	26	25⅝	26
400	Am Gas&E (1.60)	108¾	108⅝	108¾
100	Am G&El pf (6%)	167	167	167
1400	Am Light &T (1.20)	14⅞	14½	14⅝
50	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27¼	27¼	27½
100	Am L&T pf (1½a)	26½	26½	26½
1000	Am Maracaibo	2	1¾	2
500	Am Meter (½g)	22¾	22	22
200	Am Republics (.10g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1200	Am Superpow	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Am Superpow 1pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
700	Am Superpow pf	13¼	13	13¼
400	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Am Writ Pap	4⅜	4½	4⅜
100	Anch Post Pf (.15g)	4	4	4
2400	Ark Nat Gas A	105½	105½	105½
2100	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9¾	9½	9¾
2400	Aro Equip (.70g)	20¾	20¾	20¾
500	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Atlantic C Fish	8	7	7¼
400	Atlas D Forge (1e)	23½	22½	23
100	Atlas Plyw (.60g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Auto V Mach (¼g)	100	104½	104½
100	Axton-Fish A	23	22⅝	22⅝
300	Babcock & Wil (¾g)	6	5¾	6
900	Baldwin Loco war	2⅝	2½	2½
1000	Barium Stk Bf	14½	13¾	14½
900	Bearb Aire (1e)	3½	3¼	3¼
200	Bellanca Aire	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Berk&Gay Furn	9¼	9⅛	9¼
500	Birds & Pdy (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Blauners (.40g)	14	14	14
100	Bliss (EW (2)	44	44	44
200	BlueRid ev pf (3d)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Bourjois (⅜a)	31	30⅝	31
110	Brillo Mfg A (2	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Brewst Aero	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Bras Tr L&P (h¾g)	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
50	Br-Am Tb Br (.225g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	12	12	12
200	Brown F&WA (1k)	9½	9½	9½
100	Buckeye P L (.40g)	16⅛	15⅞	16
8400	Buf N&EP pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
800	Bunk Hill&H (1)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Burr Dry Biscuit	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cab El Prod	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Cal El Pow	3½	3½	3½
300	Callite Tung (.20g)	2½	2¼	2½
2000	Can Marconi (.04g)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
700	Carrier Corp	12	12	12
100	Casco Prod (.1e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Cartier (JW) (.60)	4½	4½	4½
500	Catalin Am (.10e)	1	1	1⅛
700	Cen & SW Ut	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	96	95	95¼
140	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	104½	104½	104½
1000	Cessna Aire (1e)	101	98	99
250	Chesebrough (4a)	7¾	7¼	7¾
250	Chi Riv & Mch	16⅝	15½	15½
250	Childs pf	15⅝	15	15
3900	Cities Service	91	90¼	90¼
200	Cit Svc pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Cit Svc pf B	85	85	86
20	Cit Svc pf BB	87	87	87
400	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	8	7¾	8
140	City Auto stpg	13	13	13
300	Clev Cliffs Tract	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Clinch Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Colon Develop	3½	3⅜	3½
400	Colo Fuel & I war	50	50	50
160	Colts Pat F Arm (1½g)	49	48	49
100	Colum G & E pf (5)	⅛	⅛	⅛
9000	Comwith & So war	11	11	11
200	Comm Wat Svc	60½	60	60
700	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cons Gas Ut	93¼	93¼	93¼
10	Cons G&E pr pf (7)	11¾	11¾	11¾
800	Cont Roll & Stl (¾g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Copper Range (½g)	7-32	7-32	7-32
300	Cornus G Min	10½	10	10½
200	Cora Inc (.1g)	90½	90¼	90¼
10	Cor&Key pf (4k)	34½	34½	34½
200	Cosden Petr	22¾	22½	22¾
1100	Creole Pet	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	C W Liquid	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Crown C Pet	21	20½	20½
3800	CubanAtlBug (2½g)	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
100	Darby Petr (¾g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Dejay Stra (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Derby Oil	3¾	3½	3¾
400	DetMichStove (.10g)	30	29	30
150	Driver War (2.40)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	11¼	11	11
800	Duval Tex Sul (½g)	12	12	12
500	Eagle PPich Ld (.20g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	East Gas & F	34¼	34	34
175	East G&F $ pf	55¼	55¼	55¼
150	East G&F P prpf (4½)	40	40	40
100	EastKod As pf (1¼&k)	6	5¾	5¾
600	Easy Wash MB (⅛e)	7⅛	7	7⅛
4500	El Bond & S	66	66	66
200	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	El P&L war	28	28	28
10	El P&L 7 pf A	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Emerson Elec (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Equity Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Esquire Inc	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Fairchild Eng&Air	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Fanstee Met (.1g)	26	26	26
400	Ford M Can A (h1)	14½	14½	14½
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Fuller (GA) (.2e)	103½	102½	103½
10	Gen G&E pf B	89½	89½	89½
10	Gen Pub S pf	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Gen Wat G&E	37¾	37¾	37¾
50	Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Gilbert (AC) (½g)	8	8	8
100	Gilcrist (⅛g)	18⅝	18½	18⅝
500	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	38	36	36
100	Godchaux Sug (3g)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1000	Goldfield Con	2	2	2
100	Gray Mfg	82	82	82
50	Gt Atl&Pac Tea (2¼g)	46¼	46	46¼
1400	GtNor&trProd(1)	44¼	44	44¼
1600	Gulf Oil (1)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Hartford Ray vte	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500	Hecla Min (.25g)	36⅝	36¼	36½
400	Hoe (R) & Co A	71	70½	71
200	Humble Oil (.45g)	4	4	4
300	Hunn-Ross F (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Hydro El Sec	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Hygrade Pd (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Ill Iowa Pwpf (1¼k)	73¼	73¼	73¼
100	Ill Iowa P pf (6%)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Ill Zinc (.65g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	32½	30¾	32¼
210	Ind Svc 6% pf	36	36	36
100	Ind Svc 7% pf	83	83	83
150	Ins Co N Am (2½a	15¼	15¼	15¼
400	Int Cig Mch (.60g	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Int Hyd-El pf	4	3⅞	4
2000	Int Indust	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1300	Int Petrol (h1)	¼	¼	¼
300	Int Util B	41½	41½	41½
200	Int Util pr pf (3½)	2¼	2¼	2¼
2000	Int Home Eq	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Invest Roy (.04)	1	1	1
75	Iron Firem vte (1.20)	18	18	18
300	Ital Superpow A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Jacobs (F L)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Jeannette Gla	85¾	84¾	85¾
30	JeJr CP&L 6 pf (6)	93	91	91
40	Jer SP&L 7 pf (7)	4	3⅞	4
3000	Kingston Prod (.10g)	4	3¾	4

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
100	Knott Corp (.30g	9	9	9
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	95¾	95¾	95¾

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 217

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable August 2, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1943.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, June 22, 1943.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of seventy-five cents (75¢) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1943.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

June 22, 1943

INSURANCE of Every Description

☆

OBrion Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Barclay 7-5540

RAILROAD BONDS

Attractive income derived from this prosperous industry.

Details on Request

HODGDON & CO.
31 STATE STREET
BOSTON

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
38	Am P & L 5s 2016	103⅞	103¼	103¼
1	Am Writ Pap 6s 41	94¼	94¼	94¼
8	Ark P&L 5s 56	108¼	108⅛	108¼
4	Ark Ele 4½s 53	71½	71¼	70¾
5	As G & E 5s 50	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	As G & E 6s 48	21	21	21
2	As G & E 7s 48	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	Atlan City El 5½s 55 A	100	100	100
3	Atlan City El 3¼s 64	106	106	106
3	Birm El 4½s 68	97¾	97½	97¾
4	Can Nor P 5s 53	35½	35½	35½
30	Cen St El 5½s 54	35½	35	35½
8	Cen St El 5s 48	93½	93¼	93¼
19	Cities Ser 5s 58	95	94¾	95
14	Cities Ser 5s 50	97¾	94¾	94¾
14	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	86¾	86¾	86¾
40	Cont G&E 5s 48 A	88¾	88½	88¾
8	East G & F 5s 54 A	98	97½	98
417	Elec P&L 5s 2030	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Fed Water 5½s54	105¼	105	105
8	Fla P&L 5s54	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Gatineau Pow 3½s60	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s65	99½	99½	99½
1	Grand Trunk 4s50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Ill Pow&l 5s56C	107	107	107
3	Ill Pow&L 6s53	89¾	89¾	89¾
5	IndSvc 5s50	84¾	84¾	84¾
8	IndSvc 5s52A	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	InterPow 5s57	100	100	100
8	JerCenP&L 3½s65	109½	109½	109½
1	Lou P&L 5s57	109½	109½	109½
1	Metro Ed 4s 71	107½	107½	107½
7	Midland Val 5s 43	107	107	107
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	110¼	110¼	110¼
7	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	68½	68½	68½
13	N E G&E 5s 50	67¾	67½	67½
3	N E G&E 5s 48	68	67¾	68
15	N F G&E 5s 47	95¼	95	95¼
5	N E Pow 5½s 54	93¼	93	93¼
62	N E Pow 5s 48	104¾	104½	104½
2	N Ori P& 6s 49 A	105¾	105¼	105¾
1	PenCen P&L 4½s 77	114¾	114¼	114¼
3	Phila El P 5½s 72	107	106¾	106¾
3	Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	14½	14⅜	14⅜
3	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	90¾	90	90
3	Queens Bor C 5½s '53	110E	110¼	110¼
3	Safe Ar 4½s '78	104	103½	103¾
8	Shaw WP 4½s '67 A	103½	103½	103½
11	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	103½	103	103¼
39	So Ind Ry 4s '51	102	102	102
3	So Wis P&L 6s 2022 A	81½	80¾	81½
3	Stand G&E 6s '42 cv st	80¼	80½	80½
1	Stand G&E 6s '51	80	80	80
1	Stand P&L 6s '67	104¼	104	104¼
30	Tex El 5 5s '60	99	99	99
1	Tida Wat P 5s '79 A	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Toledo Ed 3½s '60	90¼	90¼	90¼
8	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	102¾	102	102¾
11	Unit L&Ry 6½s '52	117¾	117¾	117¾
3	Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	104	104	104
9	Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	104	104	104

Boston Stocks

June 22

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	29½	29	29⅛	29⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	67¾	67¼	67¼	67¼
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	18¾	18½	18½	18½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	78	6	6	5¾
..	Bos & Me M Apf	6½	6½	6½	6½
..	Bos & Me M Bpf	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¾
..	Bos & Me M Cpf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
..	Bos & Me M Dpf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
.84	Bos Pers Prop	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
..	Bos M &R pf B	43	43	43	40¾
.50a	Eastern SS	11	10½	11	10¼
.25a	Gilchrist	5¾	5¾	5¾	5
.30a	Intl But Hold	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
..	Mass Util Assoc	1½	1½	1½	1½
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	103¾	103¼	103¼	102¾
.80	Shawmut Asso	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
.80a	Torrington	33½	33¼	33¾	33¼
2.00	Un Twist Drill	33½	32½	33½	30
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71¼	70½	70¾	71½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	46¾	46½	46½	45½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

General Motors Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial circles heard General Motors Corp. had repaid the last $50,000,000 of the $100,000,000 borrowed from a large number of banks throughout the country last October when a $1,000,000,000 "V" loan was arranged by the corporation with the assistance of the Government to finance war contracts. The original amount of the credit used was cut in half last month when the corporation paid back $50,000,000.

Fewer G. M. Stockholders

NEW YORK—The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the second quarter of 1943 was 414,247 compared with 414,194 for the first quarter of 1943 and with 414,852 for the second quarter of 1942. There were 322,725 holders of common stock and the balance of 91,522 represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 302,650 common stockholders and 91,834 preferred for the first quarter of 1943.

Bread Supply Seen Threatened By Ineffective Food Policies

By the Associated Press

Washington

Representative Thomas Jenkins (R) of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, said today "the bread supply of the entire nation is threatened because of the administration's muddled and ineffective food policies."

Asserting there is a critical corn shortage, he added in a statement that thousands of bakeries and other industries using the grain, including plants engaged in war production, will be compelled to close unless Office of Price Administration (OPA) ceilings on corn are revised immediately.

Mr. Jenkins' statement came just before the House agriculture committee met to consider legislation to put all wartime food controls in the hands of one person.

President Roosevelt has turned down suggestions by two bipartisan congressional delegations that power over food production, transportation, distribution and rationing be so concentrated.

House farm bloc leaders have expressed a desire that the complete powers be placed with Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, who does not now have supervision over rationing, which is done by OPA.

Of the corn situation, Mr. Jenkins said:

"Because of government muddling and its complete lack of effective food policies we are today threatened with the worst corn situation in history. Farmers in the corn belt find it more profitable to feed their corn to hogs than to dispose of it through normal channels of trade. . . .

"This situation presents a grave problem, one that threatens the country's bread supply. It also threatens to shut down many war plants using corn in the manufacture of their products. Livestock and poultry raisers in sections other than the corn belt are also seriously affected while the OPA and nine other agencies having something to do with food sit idly by and squabble among themselves."

Other developments along the domestic food front included:

Washington—Capitol Hill got a foretaste yesterday of legislative battles ahead on postwar problems, as the United Nations Food Conference alternately was praised as a step in the right direction and condemned as leaning toward "an authoritarian superstate."

Formal Report

The controversy was touched off by a formal report to Congress from Marvin Jones, president of the conference held at Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. Jones gave his report at a joint session of the Senate and House agriculture committees, attended by Vice-President Henry Wallace. He expressed the belief that sufficient food for all humanity would go a long way toward preventing wars.

Members of the joint committee, including Chairman Hampton Fulmer (D), of South Carolina, of the the House Agriculture Committee, and Clifford Hope (R), of Kansas, ranking Republican member, described the report as constructive, but later Representative Frederick Smith (R), of Ohio), arose in the House and declared:

"Above all, the dominating thought of the delegates collected together at Hot Springs was to form an international body to which it would give functions and powers so great as to constitute what would amount to an authoritarian super-state."

Mr. Jones described the conference as "the first step in an effort to get the nations of the earth to work together in time of peace as necessity compels them to work together in time of war," and added:

"We believed somehow, somewhere, conditions can be so fashioned that every able-bodied person will have a chance to earn what he needs to eat, and be able to secure enough of the right kind of food for life and health. That is a very simple idea but it has never been realized. The most important thing in the world is to make it a fact."

However, Mr. Jones emphasized that the recommendations carried with them no idea "of any nation playing the part of Santa Claus."

Ceiling Changes Urged

Chicago: Recommendations by its executive board for changes in existing price ceiling regulations will be the basis for an immediate legislative program by the National Association of Retail Grocers, an association spokesman said today.

The board yesterday adopted an 11-point program urging, among other things, simplified price controls and abolishment of what it described as "un-American" enforcement measures.

P. M. Brinker, of Dallas, Texas, re-elected association president, said one of the group's major objectives "is to protect the consumer from inflation and to guarantee him an adequate food supply at a reasonable price."

The board expressed opposition to government subsidies at any level of production or distribution; urged elimination of dollars and cents ceilings on a long list of commodities, and proposed that maximum price controls be confined to "cost of living commodities."

Washington: The Office of Price Administration has authorized retailers and wholesalers to apply immediately for reclassification of their establishments instead of waiting for the issuance of a proposed new mark-up regulation.

Under OPA regulations, the mark-up allowed each wholesaler and grocer over net cost is determined by the class into which his establishment falls. A larger mark-up, for instance, is allowed the small independent store than a chain store.

Some members of the food trade had protested to the OPA that while, under the agency's regulations they were in one class they had always operated in another class and needed higher markups because of special circumstances.

Reclassification will not be granted, the OPA said, unless it is definitely established that a store has performed the function of another class and has that same price structure.

"Playing Politics"

Washington: Ezra T. Benson, executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, charged the administration last evening with "playing politics" with food production and declared consumers should take an interest in the problem because "they will be the next victims of any further bungling and delayed action."

"Thisis not just a producers' problem," he said in a statement. "It is a problem that concerns everyone who eats."

Washington: Lou Maxon, information chief of the Office of Price Administration, left yesterday for his home in Detroit without a decision on whether he would become OPA's "general manager."

Mr. Maxon said he would spend a week in Detroit, where he is head of an advertising agency, and did not expect a decision on his job status by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown before the week is over.

Mr. Maxon said he believed Mr. Brown was too hard at work on problems arising from the House-approved $35,000,000 cut in OPA's 1943-44 budget to spend much time now on the personnel disputes which have plagued the agency in the last month.

More Pork Production

Chicago: The War Meat Board reported increased pork production last week as compared with a year ago almost offset the reduction in other types of meat.

The result, the board said, was that only a 4 per cent reduction was evident in the total meat production of federally inspected plants as compared with the same week of 1942.

W. O. Fraser, assistant chief of the livestock branch of the Food Distribution Administration and vice-chairman of the War Meat Board, said "the armed forces still are not obtaining their full requirements of beef, and this continues as one of the most important problems of the board. The light cattle marketings the last week have further complicated the situation in this respect."

10,000 Bird Broiler Plant

One of our clients, leaving New England to enter government work, will sell his new modern battery broiler plant complete with 10,000 birds, completely modern furnished home, modern greenhouse and 7 acres of vegetable truck; located in Lakes Region of New Hampshire. Plant, complete with incubators, picking machine and scalder, is a profitable operating business with a volume of $30,000 to $35,000 annually. House has oil heat, electric kitchen and is completely insulated. Farm equipment includes gasoline tractor, cultivator, sprayer and hand tools. Price $50,000 cash. All inquiries will be held in strict confidence. Please reply, giving bank reference, to C. W. M. c/o Doremus & Co., Advertising; 50 Congress St., Boston.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	6¾	7¾
American Barge Line Co	8¾	9¾
American Hardware Co	24½	25¼
American Manufacturing	34½	37½
American Manufac 5 pf	84¾	..
American Wringer Co	3½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	28½	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37½
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3¼
Arlington Mills	60	61½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36½	38½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅞	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	18¾
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	24½
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12¾	13½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	66¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	18½	20¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37½	40
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	33½	35½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	5¾
Central Railway Signal A	39	43
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Colliyer Insulated Wire Co	15½	16¾
Coos Bay Lumber Co	38½	39¾
Cornel Dubilier	14½	15½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	26¾	28½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24½	26¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	67¾	70½
Draper Corporation	17½	18¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	7⅞	9¾
Eastern Corporation pf	10⅝	13½
Erelon Co	21¾	24
Family Loan Society Inc	42¾	45¾
Family Loan Society pf A	31½	33
Food Fair Stores Inc	13¾	14½
Fruit of the Loom	23½	25½
General Fire Extinguisher	9¼	10¾
General Machinery	36¾	39¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11¾	12½
*Goodall Worsted Company	86½	90¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	32½	33¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	33¾	34¾
Great Northern Paper Co	53¾	..
Greenfield Tap & Die $4 pf	16	3
Greenfield Tp & D $1.50 ev pf	3¼	13
Harrington & Richardson	13	16
Hazeltine Mfg Co	14½	16¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	14½	16¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf	20½	22
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	34½	38¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	35¼	37¾
Hooker Electro Chem	4	6¾
International Machine Tool	35	9¾
Keith Keorge E Co	2¾	5
Kendall Company	14½	16
Kennedy's Inc pf	20½	22
Landers Frary & Clark	34½	37¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	30½	31½
Lincoln Stores †	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	49¾	52½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	102	106
Marathon Paper Mills	40½	43¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¾	62
Merck & Co	39	41¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111	115
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¾	43¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	30	33
†Metal & Thermit Corp	9	10½
Millers Falls Company	8½	8¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	18	20
Nashawena Mills	58¾	37½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	34½	71¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	71½	25¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	25¾	27¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	27¾	85½
National Chemical & Mfg	85½	10¼
National Shirt Shops	10¼	11¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	11¾	58¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	58¾	62½
Nicholson File Company	40	43¼
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	34¼
Ohio Finance	30¾	34
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	10¼	14½
Parker Appliance	12¾	15¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	100½	102½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	84¼	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W $ pf	3½	4
Remington Arms Co Inc	36½	38½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26¾	28¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	48¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	34½	39¼
Sanford Mills	38¾	39¼
*Submarine Signal Co	8¾	8¾
Tampax Inc	5¾	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3¾
United Elastic Corp	9¾	10¾
U S Envelope Company	102	104½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	112	117
Waltham Watch Co 8 pf	48¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	94	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27½	30
Warner ½ Swasey Co	9¾	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	34	36½
Warren Bros Class C	10	11
West Point Manufacturing	43	45¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13½	15¾

*Ex-dividend; †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Blackstone V G & E	4	1966	107	108½
Cent Maine Power	4	1958	104¼	106¾
Floride Pub Ser	3¼	1963	99½	101¾
Green Mtn Power	5	1978	104	..
Keystone Public Ser	5	1968	110	111½
Narragansett El	3¼	1966	106¾	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1957	105¾	..
Springfield G & El	4½	1947	102¾	..
St Joseph RLH & P	3¼	1971	107½	109
Wisconsin Pub Ser				

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	107½	111½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	91½	95½
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	76¾	80¾
Cen Illinois Public $6 pf	102½	106½
Central Pwr & Light $7 pf	93¾	99
Florida Power & Light $7 pf	36¾	38¼
General Water G & E $3 pf	57½	60¼
Houston Ltg & Power	28¾	31¼
Jamaica Water Supply	103¾	107¾
Jamaica Wat Supply$5 pf2A	91½	96¼
Jersey

Masi Is Improved; Sox Tied for Third

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Say, what happened to 'Old Phil' while I was away?" Casey Stengel wanted to know late yesterday afternoon.

"Old Phil," of course, was Phil Masi, and the "old" is merely a pet expression of Casey's. Masi's two-run homer in the first inning had provided the margin for the Braves' 7-6 victory over the Phillies.

"Why, that home run of Masi's was one of the hardest hit balls of the year," the manager of the Braves said. "Any ball which goes over the center field fence in this park is well hit. And I hear he did it once before, and with three on."

Masi, pulling off his wet uniform near by, grinned but said nothing.

Good Power

"As a matter of fact, Phil has always had good power," Stengel went on. "He's a strong boy with a good pair of hands and eyes. But until this year he's never been able to get his bat around on a ball and drive it into left field or left-center. I've been trying to get him to 'pull' a ball for four years. Now I think maybe he's got it."

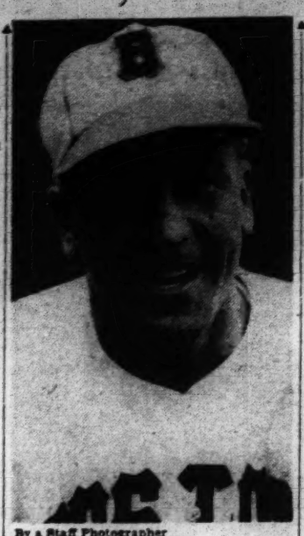
When the Braves traded Ernie Lombardi to the Giants a while back, everyone expected Clyde Kluttz to step into the first-string catching berth. On his 1942 freshman record, Kluttz deserved it. And, of course, there is still time for him to take over.

At the moment, however, Mr. Masi has him in the background. The Braves catch Phil whenever Jim Tobin is pitching and also when a southpaw is working for the opposition. Otherwise, Hugh Poland gets the call. Masi, though, is hitting so much better that he is pushing Poland, too, out of the picture.

Relief Act

Stengel is uncovering a new relief act. Dave Odom, rotund and right-handed, has hiked out of the bull pen three times in the last three games. Yesterday he saved the game for Manny Salvo, who was credited with his second win of the season, both over the Phillies. The Phils you remember, bought Salvo back in May, but returned him with a "No thank you."

Taking over at the height of a seventh-inning rally, Odom held the dangerous Phillies hitless the rest of the way, although they did pick up a run in the eighth. The big fellow, who is surprisingly nimble for his size, has a good fast



By a Staff Photographer
Phil Masi

ball and can get it over the plate.

Chet Ross had a perfect day on Tuesday. He doubled and singled, then walked twice. He has regained the status of a regular.

Down in Philadelphia, the Red Sox made the headlines by beating the Athletics in a night game and vaulting into a third-place tie in the American League. The Sox are making their initial bid for the lead; and as the Yankees of today are not the Yanks of old, Joe Cronin may make it. Incidentally, recent events have placed more significance on the approaching week-end series at Fenway between the Yanks and Sox.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves-Phillie series closes tomorrow with a single . . . When the Sox beat the A's last night, they reached the .500 level in games won and lost for the first time since the opening week of the season . . . It was Tex Hughson's eighth victory, his fourth straight and his sixth since May 27 . . . In the games he has won, Tex has yielded the meager total of six runs, three of the contests being shutouts . . . Hughson did not chalk up No. 8 a year ago until July 4th.

* * *

Culberson made four hits behind Hughson . . . Eddie Lake is hitting the ball for Joe Cronin . . . Eddie, as this is written, has a single, a double, two homers and seven runs batted in for the Philadelphia series . . . Skeeter Newsome has suddenly become a forgotten man . . . And speaking of forgotten men, whatever became of Johnny Peacock? . . . Bobby Doerr has now gone 34 straight games at second base without an error . . . The big league record for most consecutive chances accepted by a second sacker, without error, is held by Oscar Melillo of the Browns at 271 . . . Doerr at present is crowding the 200 mark . . . It may be a coincidence, but the Red Sox arrival in the contending class dates to the coming of Babe Barna.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—The latest number of the Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School "Spindrift" brings the news that the station will begin working on a six-day week in July . . . The daily sports period won't be on the Saturday schedule . . . Wonder what effect that will have when the football season arrives, especially if a lot of other stations take up the same idea? . . . Newest candidate for the Dodgers' shortstopping job is 17-year-old Gene Mauck of Los Angeles, who has been working out with the Bums for a couple of days. He came from the same high school that sent Mickey Owen, Cliff Dapper, and Roy Partee up to the majors.

* * *

Tom McHugh, Salt Lake City golf pro, has cooked up a new handicap system that sounds like a pip . . . A 95-100 golfer is given a three-hole handicap and is allowed to subtract the total strokes for his worst three holes from his score . . . The handicaps go down with the scores until a 71-75 shooter gets only a half-hole handicap . . . If they increase proportionately, this department may take up golf again. We'd rate about a 17-hole handicap.

* * *

Under the new program for the National tennis championships, a day's rain will take a severe bite out of the USLTA treasury. Since the schedule calls for everyone to play every day, it would shove the finals past the lucrative Labor Day spot . . . Les McCrabb, who retired to his Lancaster County (Pa.) farm a couple of years ago when Connie Mack wouldn't pay him what he wanted, is back in pro baseball with the Lancaster club of the Interstate League . . . Fred Sheffield, the Utah U. frosh who won the NCAA high jump and placed third in the AAU meet, was turned down by his college when he wanted to make the trip, but friends in Kaysville, Utah, and the Intermountain AAU combined to raise the expense money . . . The University of Iowa "I" Club is starting a scholarship as a memorial to Nile Kinnick . . . The club's publication appeals: "Send your contribution and steer the young athletes to Iowa for the fall term."

* * *

Mike Kochel, one of Fordham's "Seven Blocks of Granite" is a basic flying cadet at the Bainbridge, Ga., Army Air Field—and he must have softened up a bit or they wouldn't get him off the ground . . . and Claude Corbitt, who might have solved the Dodgers' shortstopping problem this season, has moved on from Bainbridge to the Advanced Flying School at Columbus, Miss. . . . Capt. Leland Hanley, former Northwestern and South Carolina U. grid coach and brother of Lieut. Col. Dick and Major Pat of the Marines, is in charge of the athletic program at the Cherry Point, N. C., Marine Air Base. Besides running a combat conditioning course, he supervises all athletics, including football, baseball, basketball, and nearly a dozen other sports . . . Frank McElyea, who played first base and outfield for the Boston Braves and has been regular third baseman at Fort Sheridan, Ill., this spring, tried his hand at pitching the other day and allowed only two singles.

Segura Makes Fast Start In College Meet

EVANSTON, Ill., June 23 (AP)—Francisco Segura is majoring in business administration at the University of Miami but his main occupation is tennis, at which he appears to be a thorough disorganizer.

Horace Filer of DePauw, who stood across the Northwestern University court from Segura in yesterday's second round of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's 59th tournament, has an inkling now of how it feels to be a baseball pitcher when Joe Di Maggio or Ted Williams are steaming line drives through the mound. Strictly helpless.

Segura banged through four quick points in taking the first game. He did the same in the second. He hit the net returning Filer's service once in the third game and that was the first time the DePauw lad made a point. Segura won the fourth game, too, and then somehow Filer took the fifth. But that was all.

Won 6-1, 6-0

Francisco took the first set 6-1. He won the second 6-0 and Filer tallied only four points. It was over in 20 minutes.

That left seven other fellows wondering what circumstances ever put them in the same bracket with the brown-skinned, bouncing Ecuador star. It made the eight lads in the other bracket wonder what will be the use of winning their section if it means meeting Segura in the final Saturday.

And there are some pretty fair players remaining in the singles competition. In Segura's bracket are third-seeded Earl Cochell of Southern California and sixth-seeded Robert Odman of Washington. In the other bracket are the three seeded players: No. 2 Tom Brown, Jr., of California, No. 4 Earl Bartlett of Tulane, and No. 5 James Evert of Notre Dame.

Cochell yesterday beat Don Staake of Kalamazoo, 6—1, 6—1. Odman beat Rod Sackett of U. C. L. A., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3. Brown whitewashed Gordon Elliott of Michigan State, 6—0, 6—0. Bartlett trimmed Jack Clatfelter of Illinois, 6—0, 6—3, and Evert won from Martin Ott of Michigan State, 6—1, 6—2.

Today Segura was matched against Walter Driver of Texas. Other upper bracket pairings were Wayne Anderson of Tulane vs. Ben Press of U. C. L. A., Cochell vs. the Big Ten singles champion, Roger Downs of Northwestern, and Odman vs. William Bauman of William and Mary.

Pairings

Lower bracket pairings include Brown vs. Robert Wasserman of Ohio State, Robert Smidl of William and Mary vs. Robert Kimbrell of Southern California, Bartlett vs. Vincent Fotre of U. C. L. A., and Evert vs. Erwin Schulze of De Pauw.

World Records Are Broken In Odd Distances

PASSAIC, N. J. June 23 (AP)—The first American record for the unusual 2,000-meter run was on the books today and the world had a new mark for the seldom-run two-thirds mile to shoot at.

At an invitational track and field meet yesterday, Gil Dodds, the Boston divinity student, negotiated the 2,000-meter distance in five minutes, 38.8 seconds—27 seconds slower that the world's mark for the route set last year by Gunder Haegg in Sweden. A. A. U. Secretary Dan Ferris said the event never had been run before in the United States.

The world's two-mile record fell under the spiked shoes of William Hulse of the New York Athletic Club, who lopped three and two-tenths seconds from the 2:45.4 mark set by Mal Sheppard in 1910. Hulse won the 800-meter event at the National A. A. U. championships in New York Sunday.

Herb Thompson, who tied the world's record for the 80-yard sprint last year, shattered the mark yesterday—only to find that his performance would not be recognized because only two timers had been assigned to the event. Thompson finished the short distance in 7.9 seconds, but his tie with the mark set in 1886 by Wendell Baker will remain on the books, said Ferris.

National Tennis Is Shortened To Six-Day Meeting

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—The title and the site will be the same as those of the past but otherwise there will be little resemblance between the 1943 National tennis championships and those of preceding years.

The U. S. L. T. A. has determined to decide titleholders in five divisions but will compress the entire competitions into six days beginning Sept. 1 and ending on Labor Day, Sept. 6.

The men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles championships will be run off on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills on those days with the fields in the singles limited to 32 players and the doubles teams held at 16.

Decision to carry on this season despite the war was reached by a five-man committee named at the annual meeting last January. The group conferred with representatives of government departments and their program drew approval from John B. Kelly, recently appointed Chairman of the National Committee on Physical Fitness.

Ponkapoag to Hold Open Golf Tourney

Ponkapoag Golf Club in Canton will hold a two-day medal-play open golf tournament this Friday and Saturday, with competition scheduled in two classes, 1-11 and 12-22. Prizes will be for low gross and first and second net in Class A, and first, second, and third net in Class B.

The club is easily reached by public transportation facilities, busses which stop in front of the clubhouse leaving from Mattapan Square every half hour.

Model Yacht Regatta

Boys and girls of Metropolitan Boston will have their first sailing regatta of the season for model yachts this Saturday morning on the Charles River Basin Lagoon at the foot of Exeter Street, at 10 a. m. under the auspices of Community Recreation Service of Boston, and the Boston Model Yacht Club.

There will be three additional regattas after this first one—one during each of the following months with the final one in September. Prizes will be awarded to each class-winner at each regatta and points scored will be recorded toward a total for a cup to be awarded in each class at the end of the season.

American League

Club	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
New York	31	21	.596	
Washington	31	25	.554	2
Cleveland	27	27	.500	5
Boston	29	29	.500	5
Detroit	24	26	.480	6
Philadelphia	27	31	.466	7
Chicago	23	27	.460	7
St. Louis	22	28	.440	8

Results June 22
Boston 7, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 3, New York 2.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 3.
One game postponed.

National League

Club	W	L	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	34	19	.641	
Brooklyn	35	24	.593	2
Pittsburgh	28	26	.528	6
Philadelphia	28	26	.519	6½
Cincinnati	27	26	.509	7
Boston	23	28	.440	10
New York	21	24	.389	14
Chicago	20	34	.370	14½

Results June 22
Boston 7, Philadelphia 6.
Brooklyn 7, New York 4.
Chicago 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Only games scheduled.

Pollet Applies

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Howard Pollet, southpaw pitcher of the St. Louis Cardinals, has applied to his draft board for voluntary induction to enter the Army Air Forces as an aviation cadet.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	4	1	2	0	1	.500
Nieman	67	9	22	0	8	.328
McCarthy	207	18	61	1	19	.295
Holmes	293	22	80	3	12	.293
Ross	132	19	32	4	17	.242
Ryan	134	13	32	1	11	.239
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Workman	209	21	48	4	26	.230
Farrell	9	1	2	0	0	.222
Kluttz	60	5	13	0	4	.217
Masi	74	10	16	2	8	.216
Wietelmann	177	12	38	0	15	.215
Joost	189	21	40	2	12	.212
Poland	67	4	9	0	5	.134
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	2	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	26	4	9	1	1	.346
Newsome	84	7	29	0	3	.345
Partee	106	15	34	0	9	.321
Fox	207	26	60	1	14	.290
Culberson	80	11	23	1	7	.288
Cronin	46	4	12	3	15	.261
Doerr	219	15	57	3	22	.242
Lake	142	20	33	2	11	.232
Tabor	194	16	45	5	26	.232
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Barna	32	3	7	1	6	.219
Lupien	228	18	49	2	15	.215
Miles	114	9	24	0	10	.211
Lazor	76	7	14	0	5	.184
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League
Rochester 6-2, Syracuse 4-11.
Jersey City 4-1, Montreal 1-10.
Baltimore 8, Buffalo 3.
Newark 6, Toronto 2.

American Association
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 1.
Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 6-0, Kansas City 1-1.
Toledo at Louisville, postponed.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 5, Hollywood 4.
Sacramento 2, Seattle 0.
San Diego at Portland, postponed.
Only game scheduled.

Eastern League
Hartford 10, Albany 8.
Wilkes-Barre 8, Elmira 7.
Springfield 7, Utica 0.
Binghamton at Scranton, postponed.

Southern Association
New Orleans 2, Atlanta 1.
Chattanooga 9, Birmingham 6.
Knoxville 5, Memphis 2.
Nashville at Little Rock, postponed.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Stephens, St. Louis, .355; Hockett, Cleveland, .340.
Runs—White, Philadelphia, 38; Keller, New York, and Vernon, Washington, 35.
Runs Batted In—Siebert, Philadelphia, 36; Johnson, Washington, 35.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 69; Hockett, Cleveland, 66.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 16; Clary and Johnson, Washington, Laabs, St. Louis, Siebert, Philadelphia, and Appling, Chicago, 13.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and Johnson, Washington, 5.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 10; Stephens, St. Louis, 7.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 17; Vernon, Washington, 13.
Pitching—Candini, Washington, 5-0 Chandler, New York, 7-1.

National League

Batting—Dahlgren, Philadelphia, .350; Herman, Brooklyn, .333.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 46; Camilli, Brooklyn, 39.
Runs Batted In—Herman, Brooklyn, 45; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 40.
Hits—Vaughan, Brooklyn, and McCormick, Cincinnati, 73.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 19; Musial, St. Louis, 16.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 8; Russell, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, Ott, New York, and Nicholson, Chicago, 7.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 8; Gustine, Pittsburgh, and Ott, New York, 6.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 8-2; Cooper, St. Louis, 9-3.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
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(Continued from preceding page)

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EXPERIENCED Copy Reader for an international daily newspaper; give education, experience and references. Box K-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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VIBRTN & FLUTTER RESCH ENGR (master deg)
ASST FLUTTER RESEARCH ENGR (B S)
STRUCTURAL ENGR: Mfg exp
STRUCTURAL RESEARCH ENGR & ASST
STRUCTURAL TEST ENGR & ASST
ENGRS: B S ELEC, MECH, PHYSICS
ENGR ASST: B S CHEMICAL
FACTORY ENGR (wire): B S ELEC OR CHEM
SR PRODUCTS ENGR: B S ELEC OR CHEM
ELECTRONIC ENGR: B S ELEC
PLASTICS ENGINEER
PLASTIC & PLYWOOD LAMINATOR
FLIGHT TEST ENGINEER (pilot pfd)
PLANT LAYOUT ENGR: Tooling, convyrs, etc
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS
PROCEDURE ENGR: Ind engr exp
METHODS ENGINEERS
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SUPERVISOR INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS
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ASST SUPT: FABRICATING DEPT
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FOREMEN: MACHINE SHOP & TUBE DEPT
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PROD SUPVRS: Parts or assembly exp
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MAINTENANCE MEN: Mach shop exp
TRAINEES FOR MACHINE SHOPS
MATERIAL CONTROL & ALLOCATION MEN
LEGAL PATENT REPRESENTATIVE
EXPEDITOR: Mach shop exp
PERSONNEL SUPVR: Coll trained, exp
INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTANTS & COST MEN
STATISTICIAN: Graphs, charts, accts trnd
COST ESTIMATOR: Heavy metal exp
COST SUPVR (standard)

Many other positions now open too many to mention. Call and discuss your problem in person, if possible. If not, write for application. Men engaged in essential industries cannot be considered unless they have release.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT meat cook and assistant salad maker wanted for 5 days a week. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION-housekeeper for couple, small remuneration in exchange for good home; quiet, pleasant surroundings; refs. required; locality of Watertown, Mass. Tel. Wat. 6196.

WOMEN for part-time work in Midtown cafeteria which serves lunch only 5 days per week. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman for cooking, downstairs work and care of one bathroom; salary $23.00 week; advantages: summer in country with use of swimming pool, horses and grounds; restful environment for study; private room and bath; apartment in city during winter. Write Box Z-85, Phoenixville, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE man, public accounting experience, capable and reliable, over draft age, seeks responsible position, vicinity of Boston. Box A-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

IS THERE a school that would like a Protestant English art teacher? Write 143 West Newton St., Boston. Kathryn Huntington Parker.

MENDING, all kinds; fine mending; lace, linen; at home or out; refs.; also evening child care. Call or write 109 St. Stephen St., Apt. 24, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reason. rates; insured; owner-driver; best refs. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ing. 2-2266.

CANOES FOR SALE

WANT a light canoe? Order an E. M. WHITE Featherweight. Model on display at ROGERS CANOE STATION; representative also for the OLD TOWN. Tel. 9816. 103 Newell Ave., Trenton 8, N. J.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1108 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FOOD PRODUCTS

HONEY—Orange Blossom or Palmetto, best quality; five pounds $2.10. WILBANKS APIARIES, Route 1, Sarasota, Fla.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5975.

FURRIERS

FOR COMPLETE PROTECTION store your furs with us now; special summer rates on remodeling and repairing; revitalize your furs by cleaning, glazing or blending; we extend trade-in allowances on your old furs toward new purchases. SEE MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. ARMAND ET SOEUR. CH 4-1424.

JEWELERS

Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMER, Jeweler, 21 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PECANS

TWO POUNDS pecan nut meat, fresh, prepaid $1.98. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION M., Camilla, Georgia.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 3 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 300 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6606. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg. 4-8333.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

LATE model used cars for cash. Call MR. JONES, Weymouth 0330, Norfolk Motors Inc., East Weymouth, Mass.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

New Jersey

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-8773 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Springdale Service Station
327 Springdale Ave. Tel. OR. 3-9310
One-Stop Service
We will gladly serve you as well as is possible during present-day conditions.

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

Dobbs Hats
Manhattan Shirts
THE MEN'S SHOP
Corner Main and Washington Sts., E. O.
"Where our label is a Legend"

IRVINGTON

VACATION APPAREL
For All Your Family
SHOP AT Marx's DEPT. STORE
"IT'S SMART TO BE THRIFTY"
1043 SPRINGFIELD AVE., IRV.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-8914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1200 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-0480

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

STEHLE & KIRK
ESSO Dealers
"Care Saves Wear"
Irvington Ave., Cor. Waverly Pl. SO. 2-9898

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
New beautiful assortment of bathing suits in all sizes, for the entire family, embracing Father, Mother, Sister and Brother. Also bathing accessories.
57 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-3354

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: 6-2956J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

Why Not Can the Food You Grow?
Canning Supplies—Genuine Atlas Jars—E-Z Seal Jars—Mason Jars, quarts and pints—Jelly Glasses—Jar Rubbers—Paraffine Wax
GRIFFEN'S
Hardware and Housewares Store
24 Somerset Street Tel. PL. 6-0005

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	B	R	A	H	A	M
V	■	O	N	E	■	U
E	S	■	G	A	Y	S
S	P	E	E	D	■	I
■	A	L	L	■	A	C
A	T	E	■	E	L	I
T	U	N	I	S	I	A
A	L	A	■	S	E	N
L	A	■	T	E	N	■
A	■	B	E	N	E	T
N	O	O	N	■	E	A
T	■	L	O	P	■	R
A	M	E	R	I	C	A

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
OAL
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 0:0

RIDGEWOOD

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4700

AGEL'S
The RECORD Store
All Available Records in Stock
POPULAR—CLASSICAL
Cash for Your Old Records
RD. 6-3566 37 So. Broad Street

THE BEAUTY MART
If your hair isn't becoming to you you should be coming to us.
131 East Ridgewood Ave. RI. 6-3837

TEANECK

HOME-MADE SALADS
COOKED FOODS
COLD CUTS
AND DELICATESSEN
Petersen Finer Foods
430 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-1334-8

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

HOWARD'S
Luncheonette
Greeting Cards—Gifts—Books
Magazines—Phonograph Records
313 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-9803

TRENTON

Yes, WE HAVE THE NEW Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
HOOPER'S PAINT SHOP
8-10 S. Warren Street Trenton 8223

FASHION SERVICES
Dress Accessories
Sewing Supplies and Boxes
Buttons Covered—Monogramming
at your
SINGER SEWING CENTRE
12 E. Hanover Street Tel. 3-4021

Fred'k. W. DONNELLY & SON
OUTFITTERS · MEN · BOYS
35 EAST STATE ST

Frank's Hairdressing Salon
"Has That Extra Something"
PHONE 5466
120 No. Hermitage Ave., Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information

PENNSYLVANIA
(Continued from previous page)
ALLENTOWN
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
711 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

HOCHHEIMER, HOLD & METTGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
one of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Allentown, Pa.

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street
Phone 9687

ERIE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-93-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th St.
★
Advance Showing of
FUR COATS

Frost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

HARRISBURG
"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone: 4-3128

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
I GET THE NEW
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
LYONS' HARDWARE, Inc.
67 St. James Place Ardmore 5750

REYNOLDS TILDEN
printer
Planned Printing for Economy
Printing Design for Advertising
ARDMORE 4476
28 Ardmore Arcade, Ardmore, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside
Established 1905
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
42 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 686
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE IDEAL
Pearl Restringing Company
Expert Oriental and Cultured Pearl Restringing While You Wait
Knotting 15c, $1—Plain Restringing 50c
Beaded Bags Repaired
All Kinds of Jewelry Repaired
GRACE A. CLYMER
815 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3850

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)
MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

A Perfect Gift
for The Perfect Hostess
Large glass pitcher with sterling silver base—$9.25
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
109 South 12th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

PITTSBURGH—East End
Flowers mean so much yet cost so little.
HIGHLAND FLORAL CO.
6010 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 2144

READING
Wise Women Wear Cool Cottton Dresses
Select from the big assortment now available in Berks County's largest department store...
POMEROY'S

"More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

SCRANTON
Robert Roberts
The Tailor
921 South Main Avenue

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
226 ADAMS AVENUE
Window Shades and Picture Framing

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
113-116 WYOMING AVENUE

UPPER DARBY
JANTZEN and CATALINA
SWIM SUITS
for Men and Women
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6808 Market Street Open Eves. Blvd. 0797
Upper Darby, Pa.

COLD WAVES
Beautiful, comfortable, durable—no heat at all.
National Hairdressers
90 S. 69th Street Boulevard 0231

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOUL. 0197

Gerlach's
Jewelers
GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS
SKILLED REPAIRING
6015 Market St. Blvd. 0415

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne
Summer Clearance
All dresses reduced to cost.
Closing for summer.
RUTH WILCOX DRESS SHOP
21 N. Lansdowne Avenue MAD. 0915

WILKES-BARRE
WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

WILKINSBURG
The HOUSE of FLOWERS and GIFTS
BIG SALE
Gifts 40% Off
EDGAR L. WAREHAM
806 Center St.
Wilkinsburg
Churchill 0388

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
Churchill 0360 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

The righteous cry, and the LORD heareth, and delivereth them out of all their troubles.—Ps. 34:17

Words of Current Interest

Affluence — *Af'-lu-ens* (a short, u quick-long as in unite, e clipped-short as in silent).

In fundamental view, refers to the flow (Latin stem, *flu-*) of something toward a certain point. In a figurative way, any abundant rush, whether of emotions or of possessions. Ordinarily equivalent to "wealth," or "abundance." With Cicero, *affluentia* carries the rhetorical notion of "profusion"; and the meaning, so long ago developed in Roman speech, comes down, ready for adoption into English.

Inalienable — *In-al'-yen-a-b'l* (i short, first a long, e clipped-short as in silent, second a as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, the word may be pronounced with six syllables instead of five—*in-a'-li-en-a-b'l* (second i short, other vowels as before).

By legal outlook, that is inalienable which cannot be taken from its owner and given to another; or more broadly, that of which a person may not in justice be deprived. An idea of property right inheres in the word. Formed of Latin elements and coming through French into English. Seventeenth century.

Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 4:28)—*Neb'-u-kad-nez'-er* (first e short, u quick-long as in unite, a clipped-short as in account, second e short, third as in maker).

Another lettering of the name is "Nebuchadrezzar." The old Geneva Version prints it "Nebuchad-nezzar," with hyphen. A Mesopotamian king who flourished in the sixth century B. C. Associated with one of the so-called Seven Wonders of the World—the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

Procreate — *Pro'-kre-at* (o long, e quick-long as in event, a long).

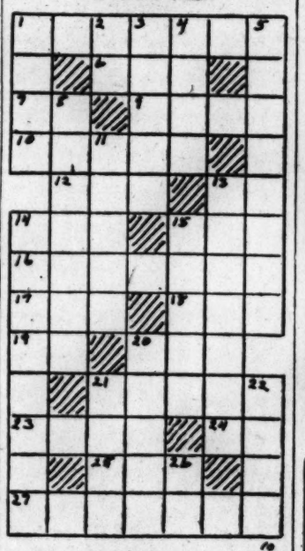
The classic vocabulary has the verb *procreare*, "to generate." The English derivative, formed from the past participle of this and taken into the written discourse of the sixteenth century, falls heir to the Latin meaning.

Grass for Airfields

Coastal Bermuda grass and a Paraguayan strain of Bahia grass are being used on military fields in the southeastern states because they stand the wear of heavy boots, jeep tires and aircraft landing wheels.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

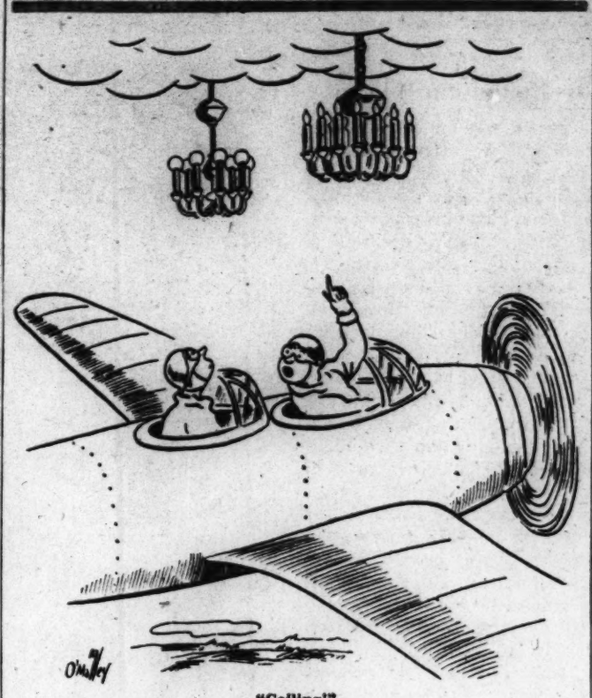


Across
1—Who founded the great Hebrew nation?
6—How many acts in Eugene O'Neill's "Emperor Jones"?
7—Plural ending.
9—What English poet wrote ballad entitled "Black-eyed Susan" (poss.)?
10—A metrograph is attached to a locomotive to record its what?
12—The whole quantity.
13—What is a suffix used in adjectives?
14—Who was Greek goddess of mischief?
15—What was first name of cotton gin's inventor?
16—Where is Sfax?
17—The yellowhammer is State bird of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
18—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
19—Musical note.
20—A decagon has how many angles?
21—Who wrote "Tiger Joy"?
23—Middle of the day.
24—Who was Babylonian god of the watery element?
25—To out off.
27—What place is called by Bailey "half brother of the world"?

Down
1—What is name of class of vertebrates consisting of the birds?
2—What is name of an artificial language?
3—Who stood in Balaam's way when he went with princes of Moab?
4—Seat of the intellect is what?
5—Would a motorist, musician, or engineer be most likely to use a metronome?
6—What instrument is used for spreading fine plasters, frostings, etc.?
11—Who is heroine of "Reunion in Vienna"?
12—What do you call one to whom the title of property is transferred?
14—What famous huntress took part in the Argonautic expedition?
15—What German city is celebrated for its steel and iron works?
20—Who sings role of Edgar in opera "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
21—Trunk of a tree is what?
23—What is name of the O'Hara plantation in Margaret Mitchell's famous novel?
26—Mixed type.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun —Bill O'Malley



"Ceiling!"

Brevities

Detroit News: They say the island of Attu is every bit as barren, bleak, and forbidding and unprofitable as the many puns on the name.

Ryan in Boston Herald: To be sure, a pat on the back may be an encouragement to a man who hasn't been sitting out too long on a sunny beach at about this time.

Pekin (Ind.) Banner: Postoffices are said to be short-handed. Why don't they lay off that big strong fellow who spends his time jabbing the pens into the concrete floor before they are put on the post-office lobby desk?

Punch ©: "One's nearest neighbour in Australia," says a writer, "might live twenty miles away." In that country when a man buys a lawnmower it is practically his own.

Salt Lake Tribune: For what it cost the Government to finance the Lewis and Clark expedition—$2,500—we could just about get a bureaucrat aboard the train.

Milwaukee Journal: Our raiders of Italy have so far dropped no blockbusters on picturesque Venice. It is perhaps as well. A thing like that shouldn't happen to a doge.

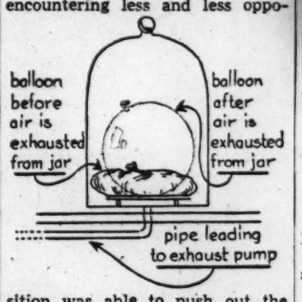
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Toy Balloon Can Be Blown Up by Removing the Air Around It?

An interesting experiment in physics has to do with gas pressure and a toy balloon. To perform the experiment, a small rubber balloon with only a slight amount of air in it is placed in a bell jar which is sealed air tight.

The air is then removed from the jar by means of an exhaust pump, and as the air is being exhausted the rubber balloon will gradually enlarge as though air were being pumped into it until it finally becomes spherical and appears fully inflated.

The reason for the balloon's strange behavior is that before the air was pumped out from the bell jar the balloon was compressed by the pressure of the atmosphere, which amounts to around 15 pounds per square inch. As this pressure was reduced by the action of the exhaust pump, the pressure of the air inside the balloon encountering less and less opposition was able to push out the confining skin of rubber until it assumed its extended spherical shape.

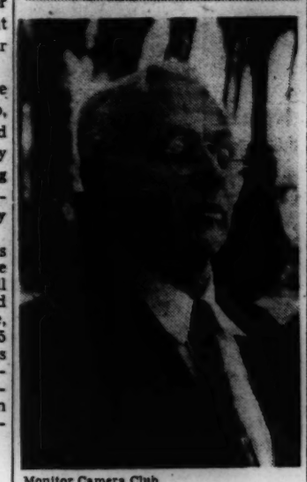


How Peanuts Could Run Trucks?

Tests made in England indicate that it is possible to operate Diesel-motored trucks using vegetable oil for fuel. Oil pressed from peanuts has proved successful in this connection.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

The worth of a State in the long run is the worth of the individuals composing it.—JOHN STUART MILL.



Monitor Camera Club from Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

'What's Cooking, Mister?'

In Lighter Vein

Washington Conversation

"Have you a room for rent, lady?"

"No, all I have left is a porch swing at four dollars a week."

These Prices

There was a time when it was believed "everything that goes up is bound to come down." This Jackson (Miss.) newspaper headline, reports Editor & Publisher, changes things around (maybe it's the war).

OPA Here Says
All Must Stick
To Ceilings

Democracy at Work

Billings (Montana) Gazette

Democracy went to work at the ranch of C. E. McKittrick, about five miles from Billings, the other morning.

When it was learned that the injuries sustained recently by McKittrick, when a cave-in occurred in the Billings bench drain, would keep him in a cast at a local hospital for several weeks, neighbors "pitched in" and plowed his fields.

A seeding crew planted the ground with grain and beans. As their share in the community project, women of the neighborhood served the men a chicken and noodle dinner, plus all the "fixin's," at noon at the McKittrick home.

Four tractors and two teams and a harrow were kept busy throughout the day. Extending the "good neighbor" gesture were Leo Becker, Bill Chubb, Lorenzo DePasquale, Charles Heyns, Ralph Lambrecht, G. N. Lewis, Seward McKittrick, Richard Sartorio, Eugene Storz and Lloyd Wicks.

Navy "Boots"

Included in every new man's outfit is an extra pair of canvas leggings, called "boots." They are worn during the entire period of apprenticeship and mark the wearer as a new man. That is why recruit training is known as "boots training" and the recruit himself is called "boots." He keeps that nickname for an undefined period of months until he has demonstrated enough ability to justify the individual distinction of a name of his own.—From "The Fleet Today" by Kendall Banning.

NEWS ITEM— BATTLES DON'T BELONG ON THE HOME FRONT.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Morning Walk*

By Le Pelley

NICE OF YOU TO GO WITH ME TO GET THE MAIL...
OH—BUD AND I WERE HOPING FOR A LETTER TELLING HOW THE TURNIPS WERE DOING...
THAT END OF YOUR GARDEN DIDN'T GET MUCH SUN...
OOOPS...
WHAT'S THE MATTER?
HMM.. I JUST THOUGHT I RECOGNIZED THAT LADY ON THE PORCH —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Know—One Good Yawn Deserves Another!*

By Rodgers

There's not much I can do to help the Boss with his Victory garden-
Except maybe just to stand around and keep him company-
But somehow after I've stood around in the hot sun a while I begin to get sleepy-
HO HUM!
And before you know it instead of me keeping the Boss company
It seems to work out just the other way around —!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Maybe It's Ted's Next Move*

By The Hagers

"My lawn," wailed Ted, "I can't improve, For Quail and Partridge will not move."
"Look, Ted!" I pointed to the gate, As in walked Partridge with his mate.
Said he, "We've moved from your front lawn. The Quails all left today at dawn.
For neighbors, you'll have rabbits soon. They're moving in this afternoon."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Root Causes of Unrest

In the earlier days of funny papers, sometimes known in the trade as the "sock, pow, boom" era, a tried and true cartoon gag pictured: 1, two characters in the heat of battle; 2, enters a conciliator; 3, the antagonists unite to thrash the third party; 4, the original fray is energetically resumed.

Anyone glancing at the headlines these pleasant days of early summer—race riots in Detroit, zoot suits in Los Angeles, food shortages, labor strife—might conclude the old sequence was being seen again in America. But there is one tragic difference: The intervener has no conciliatory intentions, but rather the reverse, and is artfully fanning the sparks of internal friction while the antagonists cannot quite put down their private quarrel long enough to concentrate their full attention on him.

On a morning that General Marshall solemnly warns, "great battles lie ahead . . . the way will be far from easy, the losses heavy, but the victory certain," the Senate's Kilgore Committee soberly warns that lack of unity at home threatens the whole war effort.

The present situation in America is filled with contradictions. On the one hand Army and Navy officers report abundant volunteers for the most hazardous tasks, and stories of heroism unsurpassed in history are daily unfolding, and these concern American men of all races and all colors. Production miracles are accomplished, and the women who don overalls and win welding contests instead of cake-baking prizes may have Slavic names, or Anglo-Saxon, or Teutonic—it isn't given a thought in the land of the melting pot.

So much is inspiring and heartening in the American war effort it is difficult to focus on the incidents that here and there smudge the picture. Yet the Kilgore Committee realistically reports: "In the past month there has been a further deterioration of the domestic war effort. . . . We are plagued by strikes and by administrative failure to attack the root causes of unrest."

What are the "root causes" of unrest? It will do no harm to name a few. First, there is complacency, the belief that the worst is over, that from now on it's a coast down hill. Read General Marshall on that. Second, there is selfishness, an unwillingness to share the economic hardships of war. Then, there is this Nazi witches' brew that would deny the brotherhood of man.

Although the Kilgore Committee's findings deserve fullest study by the Administration, and although certainly a better job on the home front can be done than has been done, it is nonetheless a fact that no conceivable amount of administrative action can weed out all these root causes. It is, and always will be, a job for the individual. Anyone who does not emphatically reject from his own thoughts these reversals of all that America stands for has a war to fight, and win, within himself.

Emphasis on Unity

The formation of the Committee for National Liberation may yet turn out to be the decisive event in the battle for French unity, despite the fact that its most notable achievement so far is what a de Gaullist calls a "settlement by non-settlement." This phrase is one estimate of the plan to divide the military command between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud, on much the same lines that existed before the formation of the Committee. But against it we may set the observation by Jean Monnet, Minister of Armaments, that the commanders will be "responsible to the French Committee of National Liberation."

Thus the French problem is by no means back at its starting point, though neither faction can be satisfied with the "settlement." Behind M. Monnet's words stands the fact that the troops are to be paid from a common treasury under the Committee's control. Doubtless, too, the Allies will see the wisdom of channeling routine supplies or credit not to the one General or the other but through the Committee, thereby giving the agency of unity all possible support even while providing flexibility for divergent groups.

One important development since the formation of the Committee is the rise within it of a moderate "center" group, between the de Gaullist and Giraudist extremes. This group seems to find its leadership in General Catroux, whose talent for conciliation and whose long experience and undoubted loyalty to France's true interests make him at least a moderately portentous figure.

It may be noted, too, that the moderate group embodies civilian influences. Such influences are more natural to democratic government than is military leadership. Thus policy makers in the Allied Governments may see in the Committee an opportunity to further French political unity while preserving French military effectiveness. Should such a line be followed M. Monnet's words on the decision to divide the command might well be proved true, though they sound a little optimistic at the moment. "This," said M. Monnet, "is unity!"

Another Coal Truce

Return of the miners was inevitable, but settles nothing. It was inevitable because the miners could not stand long in the position of starving war-industry.

But what is settled? The miners still ignore the War Labor Board, the agency President Roosevelt set up to deal with such problems. The miners stipulate they will work only so long as the United States remains their employer, nominally at least. This is, of course, highly unsatisfactory to the real owners and operators of the coal properties, and if this lead is generally pursued by other unions it suggests the gravest potentialities for the whole private enterprise system. Finally, uncertainty persists, for another, though substantially longer, deadline is set for this third truce.

Fundamentally, the situation remains as it has for several months: Miners, spearheading for labor in general, insist upon more money to meet rising living costs. There is no agreement that all must share the shortages of war; the Administration does not emphasize that fact, but, instead, talks glibly of rolling back those costs.

This interim period may at least provide an opportunity for President Roosevelt to get his anti-inflation front into effective action. Emergency anti-strike legislation that will protect the Nation from interruptions of vital production may become law. A more generous and harmonious relationship may be achieved between miners and operators. A sharper grasp of the immediate needs of war, a truer vision of the happier society all seek after the war may come to all Americans, uniting them more firmly in accelerated endeavor and more amiable planning.

There is much to hope for, even though present evidence gives slight encouragement.

Let the People Judge

Mayor Tobin's refusal to ban the motion picture, "Mission to Moscow," from Boston screens will be applauded not only in his own city but wherever the fundamentals of free speech are understood. The Boston City Council had adopted a resolution urging the Mayor to prohibit the showing of this film. The objections raised against this picture question its historical accuracy.

But that something more sinister than a loyalty to historical truth motivates many of those who seek to ban it from public view is indicated in the words of one of Boston's City Councillors who, forgetting Hitler, singled out Stalin as the "greatest murderer the world has ever seen."

Irrespective of what "Mission to Moscow" shows, or fails to show, it should not be interfered with by officialdom, for the simple reason that to do so would violate freedom of speech and the inherent right of American citizens to formulate their own opinions. Thousands of books, and pamphlets, and newspaper articles—yes, and movies in pre-Pearl Harbor times—of varying shades of political opinion, many frank propaganda and some made up of bald misrepresentations, have been published in the United States, but no attempt has been made to censor or to ban any of them, except in the case of a few films. Here religious rather than political prejudice has usually been the motivating influence.

This newspaper has no brief for the film "Mission to Moscow." The book by Joseph E. Davies, from which it was made, has been generally accepted as useful reporting by an observant American diplomat. The film, this newspaper's New York reviewer has said, is something less because of simplification and condensation.

Irrespective of its political leanings, if any, and its historical inadequacy, the picture should not be denied to the American public by any group or individual in public life controlled by a clique. This is contrary to the tradition of the freedoms enjoyed by Americans under their basic law.

The Lady Next Door says her cook is much happier and contented with her job since she told the draft board about her trifling husband—and now gets a monthly check from Uncle Sam.

Really Round the Clock

June 22 passed without an invasion, but not without a significant change in the air war over Europe. Much has been said about the value of combining British night bombing of Germany with American daylight raids. But one of the main advantages—the wearing effect of day-and-night vigil by defending forces—has hitherto been theoretical. For all the talk of round the clock air attacks, they have not been made in the same areas and have not, therefore, kept the same defenders busy.

But at last American daylight bombing has been piled on top of a night blow by the RAF. The first sortie of Flying Fortresses into the Ruhr struck at Huls, very close to Krefeld, the target of British block-busters on the previous night. If this process is continued the full values of day-and-night teamwork should be realized.

With one exception—the raid on Hamm last winter—this is the first American bombing of the interior of Germany. All other daylight raids have been on coastal points where the approach could be made from the sea. If the Eighth Air Force is now prepared to strike the interior of the Reich by day, it may mean that a weakening of Nazi defenses is making such sorties safer. If maintained, such raids will greatly enhance the power of RAF attacks, both in their destructive effects and in their strain on defenses. Here for the first time is all-out air war on Germany. Soon it should be possible to judge whether it has laid the last straw on the Luftwaffe's back.

Adolf is bound to be right sooner or later about fighting in defense of the Fatherland.

Our Readers Say—

Trotskyists *for* the Film

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We Trotskyists who are the object of the slanders and lies in "Mission to Moscow" believe truth would be better served by exposing the historical falsity of the film than by banning it.

The International Commission headed by John Dewey proved the Moscow trials of 1936-38 to be frameups and published several volumes of conclusive evidence and testimony. It was in the Moscow frameup that Stalin liquidated most of the leading founders of the Soviet Union and sought unsuccessfully to discredit Leon Trotsky, who was beyond Stalin's immediate reach. This was at the very time that Trotsky was warning the world and the Soviet people that Hitler was preparing to attack the Soviets.

This film, produced with the tacit approval of the State Department, whitewashes Stalin's record in the past decade, a record of betrayal of every worker's political group that refused to accept his program on all questions. The security of the Soviet Union depends upon the establishment of a Socialist United States of Europe. By fostering the illusion that Stalin's crimes are identical with socialist justice, this film will confuse and alienate those very labor and political groups which must be won to this program if the Soviet Union and the Bolshevik ideas of Lenin are to survive.

M. LONDON
Boston — Secretary of Boston Branch
Socialist Workers Party

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Further Test of His Seamanship

The Unconquerables

Humor in Days of Adversity

Without the lighter side of life, the tricks and jokes the Poles are able to play on their German overlords, it is doubtful if Poles could stand the strain, the difficulties, and the tragedies that occupation has brought them. True, they themselves must create that lighter side and they run the risk of losing their lives in doing so. But they are quick-witted folk and succeed in doing the most daring things without having to pay the penalty. And what a lift such a trick gives, not to a little handful of persons but the whole population, from one end of the country to the other!

Recently, for example, members of the underground movement in Kraków set all of Poland laughing and roused German anger to the nth degree through the printing and promulgation of a lot of supposedly official German posters. These had the form of such official proclamations, even the faked signature of Ohlenbusch, chief of propaganda in the General Government. The members of the underground themselves pasted these posters to the walls of Krakow buildings. Hundreds of others they put in pseudo-official envelopes and mailed to German officials in little towns all over the country with instructions that they were to be posted in public places. And obedient to these orders, the small town administrators put them up where everybody would see them.

They did so without taking the trouble to read the body of the proclamation, which to their later discomfiture they found was an announcement of excursions to various concentration camps in Poland—of which there are some 20 all told. It began with a description of the camps and then stated that in the interest of propaganda excursions would be conducted to—and here were named several of the worst ones. It promised that the excursionists would be taken through the gas and steam chambers where mass executions take place, across the iron floors through which passes the high voltage electric current, and end the visit with a trip to the crematorium where the authorities assert they can handle 3,000 bodies daily. The object of such excursions, according to this declaration, was to convince the people of "the colossal cultural work of the Germans in Poland."

Some German officials themselves put up these posters! Hence the ripple of Polish laughter from the Baltic to the Carpathians, and the helpless German wrath.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Mission to Moscow" in Boston

Boston's fantastic ideas about censorship haven't been in the news for some time, but they reappear with a vengeance in the City Council's resolution to Mayor Tobin asking him to ban the motion picture, "Mission to Moscow." It's "outright Communistic propaganda," says the resolution, "distorted truth with an ulterior motive of glorifying a dictatorship government."

Joseph E. Davies, who wrote the book on which the movie is based, is not a Communist. As this country's Ambassador to Russia, he traveled over the country telling all listeners that he was a convinced adherent of the capitalist system. He wrote the book and authorized the film (both also approved by the State Department) in order to give the American people his interpretation of their great fighting ally. The film can properly be called propaganda, but it's propaganda for the United Nations and anti-Fascist cause.

This cause, and the necessity for friendly relations with Russia, may need further explaining to the would-be Boston censors. The State Department will possibly wish to use Mr. Davies's diplomatic talents for this purpose. If so, we'll eagerly await his next book, "Mission to Boston."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Bookshelf

Escape From Corregidor

Of all the experiences undergone by Americans during the present conflict none, probably, is more in a class by itself than the long travail of those caught in the Philippines. A handful went through all this and finally escaped. Thousands of others remained and are in the hands of their foe.

Amea Willoughby, wife of an official attached to the office of the High Commissioner, was one who got away. Under the title I WAS ON CORREGIDOR (New York: Harpers. $2.50), she has produced a graphic record of her experiences from arrival at Manila in November, 1939, until she reached her native shores once more in early 1942.

Not all of this record is of war. There are some amusing anecdotes in the early pages of the volume of Far East housekeeping problems including a memorable occasion when a dinner order for eight fried chickens caused a Filipino servant to bring home and turn loose—in an eighth-floor apartment with its windows open—eight chickens thoroughly alive and a-wing.

Mrs. Willoughby's always human and humorous feminine approach to such problems stood her in good stead when the shadow of war turned into grim and shocking actuality after Pearl Harbor. She was closely associated with Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, wife of the High Commissioner, and these two women must have done a great deal to keep panic from spreading through Manila's American community as well as their Filipino associates.

The recital of what happened with the outbreak of war and immediately afterward is vivid—as good a picture of the period as this reviewer has seen. Before long, a small group of officials including the Willoughbys was transferred to "The Rock"—Corregidor, in the entrance to Manila Bay and, as was presently to become painfully apparent, within artillery range of Bataan. Raiding Japanese aircraft took but six seconds to cross from Bataan to Corregidor and their bombing visitations were frequent and nerve-racking—but not, as Mrs. Willoughby makes clear, demoralizing—to these courageous folk, who soon learned to adapt themselves to mole-like life in tunnels and almost constant danger.

What really hurt, it is apparent, was the realization of those at the top (the group to which Mrs. Willoughby belonged) that the soldiers' constant hope of reinforcements must be bitterly disappointed. The leaders "on both Bataan and Corregidor had to watch, hour by hour and day by day, a fight that they knew was lost before it began. The complete isolation of those thousands of troops, the quality of their courage, and the inevitable sacrifice of so many of their lives, still haunts my waking moments and my dreams."

By the magic of radio, these lonely folk often learned things of their own plight which they could not otherwise find out—such as the number of Japanese on Bataan. They listened restlessly to accounts of Congress appropriating money, "and hoped against hope that something else was being done too. Announcement of the arrival of the first expeditionary force sent to Ireland was a staggering blow. Ireland! Why to Ireland and not to us? But by evening the incorrigible American spirit had reasserted itself and the news was translated into a variety of jokes, most of them variations on the theme of Wrong-Way Corrigan."

Mrs. Willoughby sticks to her personal story and does not pose as an expert, but she shows a gift for selection of incidents which stick in the mind and cause the reader to think for himself. An example is her observation of the Filipinos, their loyalty and the strains put upon it by the lack of reinforcements and the Japanese propaganda cleverly capitalizing the theme of Far East brotherhood. Yet there is never any moralizing. The tale at times seems almost bare, yet it is always rich through color and selection.

Finally the Willoughbys got out to Australia by submarine, and home by ship. This was a real adventure in itself, deftly handled in just the right amount of space, devoid of heroics but conveying an unforgettable picture of the life of the men who fight below the waves and feel safest there—a feeling their guests did not at all times share. R. G.

The Wide Horizon

Design for American Security

By Walter Lippmann

Excerpts from his new book, "U. S. Foreign Policy," reprinted by special permission of Little, Brown and Company

The thesis of this book is that a foreign policy consists in bringing into balance, with a comfortable surplus of power in reserve, the Nation's commitments and the Nation's power. The constant preoccupation of the true statesman is to achieve and maintain this balance. . . .

It will, however, be useful to remind ourselves briefly that most of what is now in the American continental homeland was once foreign territory, and that it became United States territory as a result of diplomacy and war.

The War of Independence was won by American arms. But it was not won by American arms alone. In 1778 Benjamin Franklin succeeded in negotiating a treaty of alliance with Vergennes. In this treaty France promised to make common cause with the colonies until they had won their independence, and the colonies promised to defend the French possessions in the West Indies. In 1779 Spain intervened in the war by making New Orleans a base for privateers against British shipping and also by seizing the British posts in West Florida. In 1780 the Netherlands also went to war against Great Britain, and the Czarina of Russia, Catherine II, formed a League of Armed Neutrality which assisted the American colonies by obstructing the use of British sea power.

Thus the American War of Independence was part of a general war in which most of the Great Powers participated. . . .

* * *

The elimination of France in 1803 and of Spain in 1822-1823 left only Britain as a Great Power in the Western Hemisphere. Upon that foundation of its vastly increased security, the United States opened a new chapter in its history by making a vast *foreign* commitment. . . .

This momentous engagement was taken by President Monroe, after he had consulted Madison and Jefferson. They approved it only after Canning, the British Foreign Secretary, had assured the American Minister, Richard Rush, that Britain and the British navy would support the United States. For the Founding Fathers understood the realities of foreign policy too well to make commitments without having first made certain they had the means to support them. . . .

Unfortunately, however, for the education of the American people in the realities of foreign policy—that commitments must be balanced by adequate power—the understanding with Britain, which preceded Monroe's Message—was never avowed. To this day most Americans have never heard of it. . . .

They were taught to believe that the immense obligation to protect the Western Hemisphere, and consequently almost any other obligation we chose to assume, could in the nature of things be validated by American forces alone. Because the informal alliance with British sea power was concealed, and was displeasing to their self-esteem, the American people lost the prudence, so consistently practised by the Founding Fathers, of not underestimating the risks of their commitments and of not overestimating their own power. . . .

* * *

The history of our foreign relations in the twentieth century is a story of failure. It is the story of our national failure to balance the commitments which were made in the nineteenth century. Because of that failure we have been compelled to fight two great wars for which we were unprepared. . . .

The present association of the United States with Britain, Russia, and China is not a new departure. . . . Our relations with all other States have followed upon and have been governed by our relations with those three. In the conduct of American foreign policy our position has been solvent, our power adequate to our commitments, in so far as we were in essential agreement with these three States. . . .

Our primary interest in Europe, as shown during the Napoleonic and the two German Wars, is that no European Power should emerge which is capable of aggression outside of the European continent. Therefore our two natural and permanent allies have been and are Britain and Russia. For they have the same fundamental interest—to each of them a matter of national life or death—in preventing the rise of such a conquering Power in Europe. . . .

Here then, founded on vital interest which has been tested and proved in the course of generations, is the nuclear alliance upon which depends the maintenance of the world order in which America lives.

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